The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,698 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 31, 1886.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

DURING the south-west monsoon the LAUNCH to convey passengers to the English mail steamers WILL LEAVE the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	1886.
				TUESDAY.
LANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
LPEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th "
MCATHAY	2083	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd "
LMASILLA	4908	1000	S. D. Shuttard	29th "
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
LVALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams	13th "
MSAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
LTASMANIA	4488	950	C. G. Perrins	27th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th "
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th July.
BOKHARA	2914	500	H. Weighell	9th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June 1886	20th July.
R. UMBERTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWARTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th "
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th "
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Raguzin	4,200	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500 550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	1st June.
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	G. Boothby	5th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.
For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, May 25, 1886. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAIN.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds.

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 Do. " 5-0. 7 do. " 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th June, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 31st May (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th May 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 900 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN ASPARAGUS.

Per tin..... Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ZEALAND MEATS.

Epping Sausage	Per tin of 1 lb.	Rs. 1-0.
Corned Beef	" of 2 lb.	Rs. 1-1.
Minced Meat	" of 1 lb.	Rs. 0-14.
Roast Beef	" of 2 lb.	Rs. 1-1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN PRESERVED FRUITS.

Egg Plums	Per tin	Rs. 1-2.
Muscatal Grapes	"	Rs. 1-2.
Apples	"	Rs. 0-9.
Greengages	"	Rs. 1-2.
Raspberries	"	Rs. 1-2.
Straw berries	"	Rs. 1-2.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BUTTER.

Danish Butter, Superior quality, Per tin of 1lb. Rs. 1-5.
French Butter ..... Per tin of ½lb. Rs. 0-10.
Do ..... " of 1lb. Rs. 1-3.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

(Registered.)

"The Jessamine faint, and the sweet Tuberose
The sweetest flower for scent that blows
And all rare blossoms, from every clime
Dwell in *Bouquet* in this perfect prime."
SHELLEY.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Per case of two bottles Rs. 3-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

PRICKLY HEAT.

As a remedy for the above,
ROS ALPINUS
is now a "Household Word,"
Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

NO time should now be lost in placing these Important Instruments, as the Monsoon is now shortly expected. We recommend the following which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches, and may be relied upon as accurate.

Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aerated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aerated Waters both in patent glass stoppered and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages :—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aerated water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	" 1 0
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	" 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER AND CO. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in purity, quality and excellence, they are unsurpassed by any in India.

			Cash per dozen.	Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S	Invalid	BRANDY, ****	"	55	0
	Specially adapted for medical use.				
TREACHER'S	Fine Old Pale	BRANDY, ***	"	35	0
	Soft and delicate, much appreciated.				
TREACHER'S	Old Pale	BRANDY, **	"	31	0
	A very choice and matured spirit.				
TREACHER'S	Pale	BRANDY, *	"	27	0
	A sound and good peg Brandy.				
TREACHER'S	Glenlivet	WHISKY,	"	22	8
	A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.				
TREACHER'S	Old Irish	WHISKY,	"	22	8
	A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.				
TREACHER'S	Superior Old	HOLLANDS,	"	17	0
	A pure wholesome spirit.				
TREACHER'S	Old Plymouth	GIN,	"	19	0
	Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.				
TREACHER'S	Dry Unsweetened	GIN,	"	18	0
	A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.				
TREACHER'S	Sweetened Old Tom	GIN,	"	17	0
	High quality and delicate flavour.				
TREACHER'S	Finest Old Jamaica	RUM,	"	22	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S *SPECIALITIES*, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations; combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Prince of Smoking Mixture.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India *par excellence*.

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TRADERS LIBERALLY SUPPLIED.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S "LOUNGE VISITING, OR DRESS." SUITS.

HOT WEATHER TEXTURES.

THE NEW SUMMER DESIGNS FOR '86.

"SPECIALITIES." *All moderately priced.*

{PURE WOOL CASHMERES.
NEAT SILK MIXTURES.
THIN ELASTIC COATINGS.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS. } BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS. &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

POONA SEASON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN are now prepared at their POONA ESTABLISHMENT with the LATEST NOVELTIES in DRESS MATERIALS, ARTISTIC MILLINERY LACES, SUNSHADES, etc., from the BEST LONDON and PARISIAN HOUSES.

The DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT will as usual during the POONA SEASON be entirely under the PERSONAL SUPERVISION of Mr. AUSTIN.

An inspection is respectfully solicited.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS AND OUTFITTERS.

EAST STREET, POONA. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

RACING WATCHES! RACING WATCHES!! RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	" 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	" 135
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	" 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to " 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs.	a.
Cotton Lace	from 3	12
Balbriggan Lace	from 7	0
Silk Lace	from 10	0
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from 7	0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from 4	8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from 7	8
International	2	8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make	7	8

PANTS OR DRAWERS.		
Brown Merino	from 8	0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin	from 6	8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests	from 8	8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns	from 9	0
International do.	from 3	0

SOCKS.	Rs.	a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks	per doz. pair 11	8
" " Embroidered Fronts	" 19	0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks	per pair 2	12
Lisle Thread Stripes	per doz. 16	8
Balbriggan New Stripes	from 21	0

PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c.	from 21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear	per pair 3 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors	from 17

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawin Papers
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Pencils.
Camel-hair Pencils.
Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

* * *ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE.
RYDAL HALL FOR ANTWERP.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

THIS splendid Steamer WILL SAIL as above, calling at Malta early in June; date hereafter.
She has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers only.
Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, May 28, 1886. Agents.

FOR SALE.—Property of an Officer going home. A Westley Richards. 450 EXPRESS in case with loading implements complete, and about 150 solid drawn brass cartridges, Rs. 120. A SNIDER CARBINE .577 bore, in mahogany case, Rs. 60.
Apply to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, Bombay.

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. DAVID MAXWELL in the ELGIN MILLS COMPANY CEASED as on and from the 1st May, 1885.
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY.

MY INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the ELGIN MILLS COMPANY CEASED as on and from the 1st May, 1885.
DAVID MAXWELL.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1882
and
In the matter of the WARDHA SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
CORAM SCOTT J.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

UPON motion of Mr. Lang, Advocate for the Liquidators of the Wardha Spinning and Manufacturing Company, and upon reading the joint affidavit of Nanabhoy Rustomjee Rauina and Pestonjee Merwanjee Narielwalla, affirmed on the 28th and filed on 29th April, 1886, it is ordered that the contributories specified in List B hereto do on the 17th day of June, 1886, at 10-45 a.m., appear and show cause, if any they have, why they the said contributories should not pay the call of Rs. 50 per share, in accordance with the notice of call annexed to the said affidavit and marked D, and it is further ordered that a printed copy of this Rule and a translation thereof be sent to each of the persons specified in list B, and that this rule be advertised twice in the *Times of India, Bombay Gazette Bombay Samachar*, and *Jam-i-Jamshed*. Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid. The 29th day of April 1886.

By the Court,
J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 14th day of May, 1886.
Rule Nisi drawn on application of
Messrs. WINTER & BURDER,
Liquidators' Attorneys.
Certified to be a true copy,
Seal of the High Court at Bombay
Dated this 14th day of May, 1886.
L. N. BANAJEE,
For Prothonotary.

LIST B.
List referred to in the foregoing Rule.

Names of Contributories.	Occupations.	Addresses.	No. of shares.
Abhiman Shivram.	Malgoojar.	Kolapur, Zilla Wardha.	5
Atmaram Bapoojee Tarbuje.	Saokar.	Parshivni, Zilla Nagpore.	25
Alpoo Teli vulud Mahasing Teli.	Ivory Merchant.	Tehsil Arvi, Zilla Wardha.	2
Avabai Bomanjee Cama.	.....	Care of Dady Sett Garden House, Chowpatty, Bombay.	1
Burjorjee Rustomjee Garda.	Jagirdar.	Naosari.	3
Bhagchund Shrikissan.	Saokar.	Gaum Karanj, Taluka Arvi, Zilla Wardha.	10
Balajee Bajeerao Patel.	Malgoojar.	Ramtake, Zilla Wardha.	10
Issa Taieb Memon	Saokar.	Yeotmal, Central Provinces.	1
Buchraj Savukram.	Do.	Wardha.	11
Balvant Raghoo Chitnis.	Head Master, Anglo-V. School.	Tehsil Arvi, Zilla Wardha.	2
Bhagchund Salagram.	Saokar.	Do.	7
Bachoobai, widow of Sett Ardesir Cursetjee Dady.	.....	Dady Sett Garden House, Chowpatty, Bombay.	3
Bhikajee Cursetjee Dady.	.....	Do.	2
Bomanjee Cursetjee Cama.	Merchant.	Do.	* 1
C. Sasha Chellum Moodliar.	Tehsildar.	Yeotmal, Central Provinces.	2
Cowasjee Dadabhai Rustomjee.	Merchant.	Near Nawab's Tank, Mazagon, Bombay	1
Cooverjee Cawasjee.	Huzur Deputy Collector.	Thana.	2
Cursetjee Ardaseer Dady.	Merchant.	Dady Sett Garden House, Chowpatty, Bombay.	7
Dadabhoy Hormusjee Mehta.	Manager.	Do.	* 2
Dasrath valud Lulloo.	Grain-dealer.	Wardha.	5
Dhunbaiji, widow of Sett Dhunjibhoy Nusserwanjee Cama.	.....	Care of Dady Sett Garden House, Chowpatty, Bombay.	9
Ebram Goolam Hoosein and Alibhoy Goolam Hoosein.	Stationers.	Parsee Bazar, Fort, Bombay.	1
Framji Bomonji Pavri.	Priest.	Near Sir Jemsetji's Pehdi Bora Bazar, Fort, Bombay.	3
Framji Cursetji Thanawalla.	Merchant.	No. 26, Malalar Hill, Bombay.	200
Framjee Hormusjee Padsha.	Engineer.	Care of Bombay Oil Manufacturing Co., Frere Road, Mody Bay. Bombay.	1
Gunneshdas Dhunsookdas.	Saokar.	Hingunghat.	5
Gangataing Rajitsing Rajput.	Malgoojar.	Tehsil Arvi, Zella Wardha.	5
Gopal Anaji Pofali	Teacher, F. C. Institution.	Near Jamdar's House, Nagpoor.	1
Sha Hursee Govindjee.	Merchant.	Nursi Natha Lane, Mandvee Bunder, Bombay.	7
Hursookdass Ghordhundass.	Do.	Care of Hiralal Ramgopal & Co., Mooncha Lev, out Fort, Bombay.	15
Jairamdas Ramchund.	Saokar.	Tehsil Arvi, Zilla Wardha	5
Kalkhoosroo Masookji Setna.	Merchant.	Care of Jamshed Aga's House, Chira Bazar, Chundun Wadi, Bombay.	5
Laksman Govind Deoonkar.	Pleader.	Tehsil Arvi, Zilla Wardha.	3
Metharam Nandlal.	Merchant.	Samulbecher's Pole, Baroda.	2
Motimul vulud Sadoolal valud Nathoojee Sonar.	Goldsmith.	Wardha.	2
Madhoba Deshunkar.	Malgoojar.	Vahabgaum, Paragna Arvi, Zilla Wardha.	7
Oomvatlal vulud Premook.	Saokar.	Kamptee Zilla, Nagpoor.	5
Purbhoodas Govverdhundas.	Merchant.	Bhoiwada, out Fort, Bombay	2
Paikoo Chimnajee Bangda.	Malgoojar.	Pownar Zilla, Wardha.	1
Pandooroung vulud Devjee Dhokte.	Do.	Elikeli do.	5
Patel Ganoba Deshmookh.	Do.	Salode do.	10
Pandurung Ramchundra Churdal.	Private service.	Karanja, Tehsil Arvi, Zilla Wardha.	1
Ramdas Manecklall.	Merchant.	Bhoiwada, out Fort, Bombay.	1
Rastomjee Dinsha Mooba Firoz.	Do.	Dady Sett's Fire Temple, Dady Sett Agiary Lane, out Fort, Bombay.	5
Ruttonjee Cursetjee Wadia.	Do.	Tardeo, Bombay.	2
Ramchundra Gopal Deshmukh.	Suba.	Naosari.	5
Ramchundra Bulwant Dabholekar.	Naeb Suba.	Do.	3
Runchorelal Chotalall.	Manager.	Ahmedabad S. W. Co., Ahmedabad.	1
Rasoji Vithul Poonakar.	Suba.	Baroda, Division Raopoora, Baroda.	3
Ramchunder Jairam Deshpandaj	Malgoojar.	Peesee Gaum, Zilla Wardha.	5
Ramchunder Buckaram.	Broker.	Roray Zilla, Wardha.	2
Rawatmull Vakumber.	Salt Merchant	Wardha.	2
Marwadi Rawatmul Anjeewalla.	Saokar.	Wardha.	11
Ramchundra Krishna Jakadi.	Teacher, Zilla School.	Hingunghat.	1
Sowbunad Dharse	Cloth Merchant.	Sir Munguldass Cloth Market, out Fort, Bombay.	5
Sadashiv Nanabhai Hate.	Student.	Care of Nanabhai Harichundra Vakil, Camp Baroda.	1
Salobs vulud Hayoutrao.	Saokar.	Wardha.	2
Salanoor Machgawalla.	Do.	Tehsil Arvi, Zilla Wardha.	7
Sevockram Ramchunder.	Do.	Nagpur.	10
Sadashiv Vithul Patwardhan.	Zilla Inspector of Schools.	Chindwara, C. P.	4
Saligram Choodoowala.	Shroff.	Tehsil Arvi, Zilla Wardha.	7
Soonabai Hirji Dady.	.....	Dady Sett Garden House, Chowpatty, Bombay.	3
Tesjore Madhawa Rew.	Acting City Judge.	Baroda.	5
Tolaram Porewar.	Saokar.	Tehsil Arvi, Zilla Wardha.	5
Tatia Rao Gangadhey.	Daroga, Abkari Excise.	Chindwara, C. P.	2
Vithal Bhow Daji.	Judge.	Naosari.	5
Vinayakrao Nanabhai Hate.	Student.	Care of Nanabhai Harichundra, Vakil, Camp Baroda.	1
Wachund Dhunji.	Merchant.	Amroli District, Baroda.	20
Vankatram Anunt and Rajahwrao Jamadar.	Saokar.	Karanja, Tehsil Arvi, Zilla Wardha.	1

* Died.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT IS IN OUR LINE ?
REGULARITY, PUNCTUALITY, AND TIMELY SUPPLY.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
ESTABLISHED 1864.
REMEMBER
THE LAST DAY for RENEWAL of ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS is TUESDAY, THE 1st JUNE 1886.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜
TO LIBRARIES, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
Do not send any Orders for English Newspapers and Periodicals before you Compare our Rates with others.
POST FREE.
Revised and Enlarged Price List of English Newspapers and Periodicals.
NEW BOOKS BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.
BOOKS NOT IN STOCK will be ordered out from England and guaranteed to get them within seven weeks.
By SPECIAL Arrangement with the Postal authorities, HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co. will receive their Packets of English Newspapers on board the Mail Steamer, and thus be enabled to supply their Papers to Constituents *two hours earlier* than the usual time.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, MEDOWS-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at 11-30 a.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, for the supply of CAMEL-RIDING SADDLES required for Aden, as per Schedule No. —
Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.
E. A. BARCLAY, Captain,
For Commissariat Storekeeper General.
Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office,
Bombay, 27th May, 1886.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Badham, Pile and Co., Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on MONDAY, the 31st May, 1886, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1886.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
RICHARD PILE,
Managing Directors,
Bombay, 17th May, 1886.
N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to 31st May, 1886, both days inclusive.

TO LET, with immediate possession, UPPER FLOOR of a very large Bungalow in Girgaum, very near the Tramway Terminus. Rent Rs. 75. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a well-furnished GROUND-FLOOR at No. 1, Foras Road, for six months or a year certain. Rent, Rs. 90. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, eight BUNGALOWS in Grand Road and Gilder Road. Rents Rs. 200, 200, 125, 125, 125, 125, 80 and 70. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF
NUTTALL'S
STANDARD PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
Containing 100,000 References, in large Crown 8vo, 832 Pages, cloth.
Price Rs. 2, or Half Persian Morocco Rs. 2-12.
MRS. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON,
BOOK SELLER,
135 KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CASHMERE SOCKS,
Navy, Black, Maroon,
from Cash Rs. 9-8 per dozen.
WHITE THREAD SOCKS,
From Cash Rs. 9-8 per dozen.
WHITE COTTON SOCKS,
From Cash Rs. 6 per dozen.
WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
WARDEN AND COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS,
Medow Street.
TABLE LINEN TOWELS,
SIDE SLIPS, SHIKAR CLOTHS, &c.,
☞ Mr. J. Neuberg being no longer Agent of the Basel Mission has not for sale *bona fide* handmade Mission Cloth so well known for its *durability* and *elegance*.
TABLE CLOTHS.
DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
5½ ft. by 5½	3 4	7 ft. by 10	8 0
5½ ft. by 7½	4 6	7 ft. by 12	6 8
6 ft. by 6	4 0	7½ ft. by 7½	6 4
6 ft. by 8	5 6	7½ ft. by 10	8 8
6½ ft. by 6½	4 14	7½ ft. by 12	10 4
6½ ft. by 9	6 12	7½ ft. by 18	15 8
7 ft. by 7	5 8	8½ ft. by 8½	7 4
7 ft. by 9	7 0	8½ ft. by 15	13 4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as
5 ft. by 5	2 12	6½ ft. by 10	5 14
6 ft. by 6	3 4	7 ft. by 7	4 4
6 ft. by 8	4 6	7½ ft. by 10	6 6

TABLE NAPKINS.
DAMASK PATTERN.

Per doz. Rs. as.	Per doz. Rs. as.
20 in by 20	4 8
	24 by 24 in	5 a

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Per doz Rs. as.
24 in by 24	4 12

SIDE SLIPS.
Damask patterns 24 in. wide, As. 12 per yard.
TOWELS.

34 in. by 34 ... per doz. Rs.	8 8
34 in by 45 ... " "	10 8
34 in by 54 ... " "	12 8
38 in. by 36 ... (Toilette) ...	6 1

COUNTERPANES.)
(White)

5 ft. by 7½ ft. each ... Rs.	5 0
7½ ft. by 8½ ft. " ... "	8 0
8½ ft. by 9 tt. " "	9 12

SHEETING.
69 inches wide ..... 14 annas per yard.
SHIKAR CLOTH.)
Can be had Retail from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., Fort, or Wholesale from
WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishments.
NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 31st MAY 1886.
FOR THE LAST TIME.
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera, entitled
H. M. S. PINAFORE!
H. M. S. PINAFORE!!
H. M. S. PINAFORE!!!
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
Act I, OFF PORTSMOUTH (Morning.)
Act II, OFF PORTSMOUTH (Evening.)
Magnificent Orchestra, under the conductorship of HERR JOHANN BRAUN
(late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band and Ketten's Grand Concerts.)
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe. Wonderful Effects.
PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First, Second and Third Seats only.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. COMMENCE AT 9 sharp.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 1st JUNE,
The Great Sensational Drama,
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
MILES NA COPLEN....MR. HARRY STANLEY.
HIS GREAT IMPERSONATION WITH SONGS AND JIG,
PAT MALOY, FINIGINS WAKE & TIM FLATHARTY.
THURSDAY, 3RD JUNE,
The Grand Burlesque,
ALADDINE,
OR, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.
WIDOW TWANKEY ..... Mr. HARRY STANLEY.
WM. FARMER,
Business Manager.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JUNE 1886,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS AND TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN INDIA,
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Postage Free.
Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.
This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOTICES.

THE SIND STEAM LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.
TENDERS are invited for the construction of FIVE IRON BARGES fitted with hatches, tarpaulins, &c., to be delivered complete in Karachi; each Barge to be 50 tons register.
Models, drawings and detailed specifications, together with particulars as to time within which delivery will be guaranteed, must be lodged in this office on or before the 5th June next.
The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Burder Road, Karachi, 21st May 1886.

NOTICE.
TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS IN PORT.
COMMANDERS of Vessels in Port are *Warned* of the *Bad Weather* which generally accompanies the setting in of the South-West Monsoon, and are directed, from and after the date hereof, to have their vessels prepared.
Special care is to be taken to keep the Hawse clear, and the Cables ready for veering. Cargo Boats should not be allowed to hang astern or alongside at night, or when there are indications of bad weather approaching.
The Commercial Code (including the Day and Night Storm Warning Signals) will be used at the Castle Flag Staff for communicating with the shipping, and should receive immediate attention.
HENRY MORLAND, Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Bombay, 27th May 1885.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS are invited for the following services, for the official year 1886-1887, at the Camp Deolali, viz :—
Supply of LABOUR and MATERIALS, PETTY STORES, ROAD-METAL, STONES, &c., under 10 *separate* schedules of rates.
2. Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2, and all necessary information given during office hours at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, and P. W. D. Office, Camp Deolali.
3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned at his office up to noon on 31st May 1886, when they will be opened.
4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany *each* tender is Rs. 25.
5. The acceptance of the tenders rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.
6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.
W. MERRIMAN, Bt-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 18th May 1886.

NOTICE.
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY is prepared to receive tenders for the Execution of the Duct from the TANSA DAM to GHAT-KOPAR near Kurla.
Printed copies of "Form of Tender," "Instructions to Tenderers," "Form of Contract," "Description" and "Specification" can be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, Municipal Buildings, on payment of Rs. 10 for each copy.
Plans can be inspected, and all information relating to the works can be obtained on application at the same office.
No tender will be accepted unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 30,000 in cash or in Indian Government paper, or in Bombay Municipal Debentures, or in Bombay Port Trust Bonds.
Tenders sealed and endorsed on the cover "Tender for Tansa Duct" will be received at the office of the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p.m. on Thursday the 15th July 1886.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
C. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner, for the city of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th May 1886.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.
MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following :—
Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-Iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalities of large cities.
Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
PERMANENT BARRACKS, COLABA.
TENDERS are invited for the construction of TWO NEW SINGLE STOREY BLOCKS of Barracks on the North and South Flank of existing R. A. Barracks at Colaba, "up to Plinth level course."
2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 5, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.
3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 31st May 1886, when they will be opened.
4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.
5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.
6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.
W. MERRIMAN, Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, B. D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 10th May, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Kessowjee Naik's remaining handsome furniture, large and very valuable organ, &c., &c., TO-DAY 31st inst, at 1 p.m., at Malabar Hill.

WHO has not tried our ices? If you like to have really good Ice-cream, try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Also pure Mocha Coffee, 14 annas per lb.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, a LARGE BUNGALOW, known as "Harrington Lodge." For particulars, apply to GREEN & READ.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by Th. VAFIADIS Cairo. Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 2-8 per 100. Sole Agent in India, J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED ROOM with bath-room attached, in the Fort, for single young man, must be cool. W. E. P., care of this office.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a .577 bore EXPRESS RIFLE. Apply with particulars to F. L. SPROTT, Yellapen, N. Canara.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

GARDEN PUMPS, Lawn Mowers and other Garden sundries. Illustrated Catalogues free. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas ; postage, 1 anna.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., d. Bombay.

DRY SPARKLING HOCK sold cheap to close consignments—Rs. 28 Quarts. Rs. 30 Pints. Apply C. FLEMMING & Co., 12, Medow-Street.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN will find our Establishment replete with all their requirements at strictly moderate prices.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE, Steam Launch, built 1880, length 37 ft. breadth 7½ ft., speed 8 knots, price £250. For further particulars apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

A PHOTOGRAPHER, who has for a number of years worked at Frankfort, Stuttgart and Hamburgh, is open to an engagement. Apply C. S., care of this paper.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £349,974-10-10 Stg.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS,—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkeeries. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

IF you like to save your money in clothes, always go to the undersigned, where you will surely get good things for little money. Please try once.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum Street.

THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL, Frere Road, opposite the new Extension Docks, will be OPENED on the 1st June, 1886, by Mr. PESTONJEE SORABJEE, Proprietor of the Royal Hotel at Mazagon.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED ; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

BEWARE of country imitations under the name of French Tiles. ARNAUD ETIENNE'S roofing, flooring ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles only imported by SORABSHA & Co., Sole Agents, 25, Medow Street, Fort.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition ; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas ; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

A YOUNG LADY (an officer's daughter) seeks an engagement as COMPANION to a Lady, or as GOVERNESS to 2 or 3 children, would be willing to combine the two duties if required. Salary no consideration, so long as a comfortable home is provided.—Address X., care of Post Master, Ahmednagar.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

MINNESINGERS.
NOTICE.—The SMOKING CONCERT fixed for the EVENING of MONDAY, the 31st instant, is unavoidably POSTPONED. By order of the committee.
G. W. ROUGHTON.
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—We have, THIS DAY, REMOVED OUR OFFICE from 24 Apollo Street, to No. 10 Medows Street, next door to Mr. Kesal's.
LIDBETTER & STEAD,
Average Adjustus, Notaries Public.
Bombay, 27th May 1886.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to TEST VARIOUS ARTICLES of produce for TONNAGE on WEDNESDAY, 16th proximo, at the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder. Any person desirous of having special articles added to the tonnage scale will please communicate with the undersigned.
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 28th May, 1886.

METALLIC ANTIMONY.
THE undersigned requires 1,200 lbs.
It must be pure, crystalline, and brittle, and may be subjected to analysis.
W. MERRIMAN, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences,
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 26th May 1886.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
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BONA-FIDE SALE.
Sale of valuable and handsome English, Marble, Gilt and Open-work Suits of Saloon, Drawing, Dining and Bedrooms' Furniture ; Splendid Self-acting Large Organ with 6 Barrels by Imhof and Mukle, English Clock by Moore and Son ; Excellent Chandeliers, Argand Lamps and Wall Brackets ; Gold Watch by Barr and & Lund with Gold Chains, Yellow Wire Waist Belt with Gold Clasp ; Silver, Glass View Balls, Mechanical Pictures, Wooden Figures, English Hall Carpets, Treasury Safe, Thick Plate Pier Glasses, Handsome Table Ornaments, Marriage Saddle, Gun, Toy Cannon, Garden Light Pillars, Swing with Brass Rods, Copper, Brass and White-metal Utensils, Brougham, Dog Cart, Palanquin, Gram Grinding Mill, &c., &c.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 400 of 1885.
The New Fleming S. and W. Co., Ld.....Plaintiffs.
Luckhumsey Lalljee and others.....Defendants.
Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by an order of the Court, dated the 21st December, 1885, and authorized by the Decree made in the said suit by the said Court on the 8th April 1886, to sell the properties therein mentioned, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill in the Bungalow lately in the occupation of Kessowjee Naik, the remaining of the above moveable properties.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
SUIT No. 400 of 1885.
The New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Lukhumsey Lalljee and others.....Defendants.
Under instructions from Edward Vander Straaten, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by order of the Court, dated the 21st day of December 1885, and pursuant to the decree made in the said suit by the said Court on the 8th day of April, 1886, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will, on the 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of June next, successively, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by public auction on the respective premises the following properties :—
On FRIDAY, the 25th June.
All that messuages or dwelling houses standing on the Fazendari ground, situate, lying and being at Jail Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the south side of the Jail Road, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 1-3, and ward No. 3421, street No. 1-8, and ward No. 3422, street No. 9, ward No. 3423, street No. 10-15, ward No. 3424, street No. 16, ward No. 3425, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows ; that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the properties formerly or now of Peerbhoy Asuck, Alloo Padoo, Kessowjee Naik, and partly by Bengalpoora Street ; on or towards the south and west by property belonging to the Khoja Jumat or community ; and on or towards the north partly by Jail Road and partly by a Mahomedan burial-ground, and containing by admeasurement 6,687 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of several tenants.
On SATURDAY, the 26th June.
All that piece of leasehold ground, with the messuages and dwelling houses thereon, formerly called or known by the name of Racket Court, and now occupied by the Court of Small

BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, H. M.'s 24th Regt., Apollo Bunder, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Concert, Gymkhana Pavilion, 9-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th:—Akola (s) and Bangalore (s), back from Sea; Knight Errant (s), Cardiff; and Clan Mollon-ld (s), Glasgow. Yesterday:—Celtic Chief, from Rio Janeiro; Pachumba (s), Karrachee; Tuif (s) Jedda; Agra (s), Coast and Calcutta; and Kerbella (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 29th:—Chupra (s), for Rangoon, Coast and Calcutta; Huzara (s), Karrachee and London; Chittagong (s), Torpedel Ammunizats; Rohilla (s), China, &c.; Teelin Head (s), Belfast; Cairo (s), Hull; and Latimer, Havre. Yesterday:—City of Carthage (s), for Liverpool; and Inchmornish (s), Port Said; and Teviotdale.

BRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Sportsman entered and the s.s. Huzara left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from 1st June, 1886, the charges on Foreign money-orders and British Postal orders will be regulated by Schedule 23, viz., 1s. 5½d. per rupee.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo girl, aged 14 years, was on Friday last removed to the Gocudas Tejpal Hospital with a fracture of her left leg, a bag of grain having accidentally fallen upon her at Carnac Bunder.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ruckmi, woman, residing at Funneswady, reported to the police on Friday the theft of currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 278, from her box during her absence from home.

A BREACH OF THE BLASTING LICENSE.—Hurgovind Hurjee, a quarryman, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of committing a breach of the fifth condition of his blasting license. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was fined Rs. 15.

A SHIPWRECKED CREW.—A country craft named Gunga Rampursad arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Vingorla, bringing with her eight shipwrecked seamen, being the crew of a pattimar wrecked near Chaul on the 26th instant.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Sutta Rana, a shopkeeper on the Carnac Road, reported to the police that during Thursday night last a hole was made in the rear wall of his shop, his premises entered, and various articles of silver jewellery, of the collective value of Rs. 1,087, stolen.

THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR TO GOVERNMENT.—We are very glad to be able to announce that after a deal of discussion a Parsee gentleman has at last been appointed Oriental Translator to Government. The fortunate candidate is Mr. Nowrojee D. Khandallawalla, a trusted servant of Government, and lately a Sub-Judge in the Deccan.—*Rast Goftar.*

A FRENCH CLUB.—As a natural sequence to the introduction of the French language in the higher University examinations, a French Club is shortly to be started in Bombay.—*Id.*

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Peeroo Lane, on view of the body of Kheemee, woman, aged 23 years, the wife of Culla, a Municipal halalcore. She was confined of a child about a month ago, and seven days after she was seized with fever, which continued up to the time of her death, which took place at about noon on Saturday. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by fever.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I. at the Apollo Bunder at ½ past 6 o'clock this evening:—

Quadrille	Fatinitza	Suppe.
Polka	Mazurka die Odolaski	Faust.
Valse	Douce Souvenance	Meifel.
Overtures	Bauer und Dichter	Suppe.
Valse	Flower Show	Coote.
Galop	Forward	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Bellasis Road, on view of the body of Bheema Baloo, aged 11 years. Deceased was in the habit of bathing in the Mustand Tank, where his dead body was found floating at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. There were no external marks of violence on it. He had been missed since the evening previous. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Nawab Tank Road, Mazagon, on view of the body of Ragoo Babajee, aged 22 years, a postal peon. Yesterday forenoon, while learning to swim in a tank at that locality with a rope fastened to his waist, the rope suddenly gave way, and he was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. When his body was recovered by means of drags life was extinct. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Maluximi Mill premises, Elphinstone Bunder, on view of the body of Gunno Luximon, aged 30 years a labourer employed at that mill. At about 1 o'clock that afternoon deceased, while endeavouring to replace a belting got his hands and arms caught, and was carried round the shaft and then thrown on the ground, with both his feet and one hand severed. He died from its effects immediately. [A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—At about half-past 12 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, smoke was seen issuing from the warehouse of Soomar Bhema, a dealer in glassware, situated in Memon Wada Street. On the alarm being given a fire-fire engine from the Pydownee Fire Brigade station with one manual engine accompanied by the European police officers of the division repaired to the scene. The fire was completely extinguished within half-an-hour after its discovery. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion, and the damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 600.

A FIGHT AT THE SAILORS' HOME.—Inspector Saunders charged F. Macarty, a seaman, before Mr. Cooper, on Saturday, with grievously assaulting William Kann, another seaman. In this case the parties were drinking at the bar in the Sailors' Home, and a dispute arising between them, one challenged the other to fight, and they both left the bar to do so. After returning to the bar a fresh row took place, and Macarty struck Kann on the face with a glass, inflicting a severe cut on the throat. Macarty in defence said he was drunk at the time, and the injury resulted from a fight. Mr. Cooper, fined the accused Rs.20, and in default 14 days' hard labour.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of Jina, woman, aged 18 years. Deceased was a sweeper. On Friday evening, while deceased and her husband, Kisson Lalla, were attempting to cross the up railway line between Currey Road and the Parel station on the G. I. P. Railway, where there is no level-crossing, she was knocked down by an up-passenger train and killed on the spot. Her husband Kisson was thrown off the line by the cowcatcher of the engine, and was severely injured. Kisson was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is at present. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE SUDDEN DEATH.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday afternoon by the coroner at his bungalow, Clare Road, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the death of Chutterbhooj Jetha, a stone mason, aged 30 years, employed at the Boree Bunder Railway Terminus Station, who had been treating himself with some native medicines. The vegetable powders which deceased had taken was analysed by the Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government, Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Desmuck, but no poisonous substance was detected in them; and Mr John Gallagher, the house surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, who made a *post mortem* examination on the body of the deceased, was of opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Queen Insurance Company was held on May 6th at the Law Association Rooms, Liverpool, Mr. J. H. Jackson (chairman) presiding. The report and statement of accounts showed that in the Fire Branch the premiums of the year, less re-insurances, were £586,061 as compared with £565,883, and the losses of the year paid and outstanding £375,253 (or 64·03 per cent.) as compared with £388,926 (or 68·74 per cent.) of the previous year. In the Life Branch during the year 959 proposals were received for assurances, amounting to £361,386 4s. 8d., of which 220 for £97,100 were either declined or not proceeded with, and 739 were completed and policies issued for £264,286 4s. 8d., yielding in new premiums £9,605. At the close of 1884 the life fund stood at £487,024 17s. 9d., out of which was paid for cash bonuses and surrenders £7,220 13s. 7d., leaving £479,804 4s. 2d., and there had been added in the past year £41,208 18s. 2d., making the fund stand at the close of 1885 at £521,013 2s. 4d. The balance at credit of profit and loss account was £89,851 9s., which the directors recommend be disposed of as follows:—In payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. free of income-tax on and after Friday the 7th instant, which will absorb £18,000 10s., carrying forward the balance of £71,847 19s. The funds now stand as follow:—Capital paid up, £180,035; life fund, £521,013 2s. 4d.; annuity fund, £18,812 7s. 7d.; general reserve, £133,298 3s.; fire fund, £177,000; balance carried forward, £71,847 19s., making £1,102,006 11s. 11d. total funds in hand.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES IN BOMBAY.

WITH the approach of the monsoon the marriage season of the Hindu community is over save in a few instances where they have been postponed through unavoidable causes. The number of marriages celebrated this year among Hindus have been unusually large, as there were no giving away in marriage last year, it being interdicted on account of *Singast*, while the giving away of a girl to a husband this year during *Kanyagast* is considered specially propitious. Among the marriages in high circles was that of Raojee, the only son of Rao Bahadoor Bhaskarao Balkrishnajee Pitale, vakeel to the Baroda State, the festivities in connection with which commenced early this month and have been prolonged up to this time. There were the Shrimunt Pujan, the Telsady, Virnee, Var, Varlee, Vyabee, Rasnave processions, &c. The wedding took place on Sunday evening, the 16th instant, at which the European and native *elite* of Bombay was represented, and several Sirdars with their families came from the mofussil to be present. The wedding procession was accompanied by three or four sowars of the body-guard of the Chief of a native State, and four sowars of the Bombay Police with a complement of constables. The Breach Candy Road from Mr. Bhaskarao's residence to Sunkersett House was brilliantly illuminated with gas and oil butties hanging over arches and wooden frames of various descriptions. The bride's place, next to the Sunkersett House, belonging to the Hon'ble Madhowrao Jugonnathjee, nephew of the late Hon'ble Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, was also illuminated, and nautch girls sang to the usual accompaniments. This marriage was celebrated on a very grand scale, the presents made to relations, friends, proteges, servants, Brahmins, Shastrees, &c., by Mr. Bhaskarao in the shape of ornaments, shawls, sashes, &c., alone amounting to more than four thousand rupees, besides which there were alms, duxina, dinners and the distribution of thousands of cocoanuts. There was a ladies' party last Tuesday evening, and a dramatic performance took place on Saturday evening at Mr. at Bhaskarao's. We are informed that His Highness the Maharajah Saheb Gaekwar made a present of a sum of two thousand rupees. There were several other large presents, from others. Raojee is the grandson of the late Hon'ble Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, and is a very intelligent boy. His progress in English has been creditable. The bride, Manecbai, is under the tuition of Miss C. Patterson. After a few more ceremonies, these interesting festivities will be brought to a close.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon at the company's press premises, near Carnac Bridge, Mr. Damoder Gordhundas, the chairman, presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December 1885 was submitttted. The result of the operations of the company for the year under review, as shown in the annexed accounts is represented by a net profit of Rs. 16,167-6-1, which with a sum of Rs. 25,707-10 brought forward from the last account after writing off Rs. 4,000 for Ahmednugar building reparation account and Rs. 602-13-7 for bad and doubtful debts, gives a total of Rs. 41,875-0-1. Out of this amount Rs. 20,000 have been paid for 2nd instalment on 100 debentures of the company, due on the 1st January 1886. Your directors recommend that the amount of Rs. 10,000 paid for the 1st instalment be deducted from profit and loss account and credited to machinery account, and the amount realized by the sale of old machinery, Rs. 13,550, be carried to reserve fund account, and the amount of unpaid dividend for the year 1881, Rs. 150, be written off to profit and loss account for the benefit of the company, and the balance at the credit of the profit and loss account be carried to next year. Your directors regret to inform you that, loss of Rs. 1,038-11-7 has been sustained at Ahmednugar by the company during the year under report, owing to great competition and reduction in the rates, of pressing charges made by other rival factories; notwithstanding this, last year the company received more work for pressing than other factories and had the rates not been reduced, there would have been an handsome profit. Your directors are very glad to inform you that the new chawl, erected last year in front of the press building, has cost Rs. 5,382-11-9, and gives a good return of rent. Your directors take this opportunity to express their pleasure in informing you that during the year under report 38,564 bales have been turned out, showing an increase of 5,095 bales than the last year. On comparing with the number of, bales pressed last year during the four months about 5,000 more bales have been pressed this year during the same period. From information gathered from several other presses in Bombay this company's press has turned out more bales last year. Your directors beg to bring to your notice that the case which has been pending in the High Court against Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy for recovery of rent due by him has been referred for arbitration of Mr. Starling, barrister-at-law, and it is expected that he will give his decision shortly. The chairman moved the adoption of the report and the accounts of the company, and an amendment was proposed by one of the shareholders. The latter was lost, and the original resolution carried by a majority. Resolutions were then passed, confirming the appointment of Mr. Ruttonsey Muljee as a director of the company in the place of Mr. Udeyshanker Rughnathji, resigned; re-electing Messrs. Damoderdas Gordhundas and Shewpursad Laljumul, as directors of the company; and re-appointing Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta as auditor of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE CUMOO SULLIEMAN.

MR. CUMOO'S private charities were numerous. No needy man ever returned from him without some help. We have heard of a very characteristic instance of his large-heartedness. He had standing instructions at the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P. Station Offices that any poor passenger who arrived in Bombay without a ticket was to be sent on to him, and that Mr. Cumoo's accountant had order to pay for the missing ticket.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

WE entirely agree with the views expressed in the able and exhaustive article in last Monday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* about the points to be considered by the Finance Committee of Inquiry. We only hope that the other English papers will come out in the same independent spirit to suggest ways and means for the improvement of the country. The *Gazette* hits the right nail on the head when it states that the administration of India is very costly and that the scissors of economy should be freely applied first from the top of the list.—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

THE KOLHAPUR STATE.

THE *Indian Spectator* understands that for the present it is proposed to place the Political Agent at Kolhapur at the head of the Regency Council of that State. It would have wished that a native gentleman of ability, integrity, and firmness had been appointed Regent; but considering the difficulty of always finding such a man among the class to whom the post must be confined, and also the costliness of the arrangement, it is content to wait and see how the new arrangement works.

THE BIRTH-DAY GATHERING AT MADHAV BAG.

On Monday last the capacious compound of the Madhav Bag temple was redolent with a variety of people gathered together to offer up thanksgiving to the Almighty for Her Majesty's sixty-seventh birth-day. Speeches were made on the occasion expressive of their hearfelt gratitude for her benign rule to Her Majesty. The proceedings were brought to a close with three cheers for the noble ex-Viceroy. In making his remarks on this point our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* takes exception to the alleged exclusion of Lord Dufferin's name in the matter of thanks accorded to the ex-Viceroy. But such exclusion, if it really did take place, did not mean any disrespect, much less an intentional slur upon His Excellency. Lord Dufferin's whole time being absorbed in a foreign policy he has yet to justify his claims to the gratitude of the people by an adoption of measures for the people, and until then any expression of gratitude, even the *Gazette* will admit, will only appear to be fulsome flattery. Natives, as a rule, we must admit, are not much skilled in the art of expediency, and consequently their outspokenness as has just happened is often misconstrued into disrespect. We may, however, assure the *Gazette* that howsoever people on this side may differ from Lord Dufferin as regards certain measures they never mean disrespect to his Lordship nor did they mean it on the particular occasion referred to in its last Wednesday's issue.—*Native Opinion.*

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They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce took place on Wednesday, when the president (the Hon. Mr. Cruickshank), delivered an address, in which he dealt with various topics of local and imperial importance:—

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Referring to the question of railway extension, he said:—The subject of railway extension has continued to receive attention. It will be seen that on the 4th February 1885, a letter was addressed to the Associated and other Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom, asking their aid, in view of the Parliamentary election, in impressing upon candidates for commercial constituencies the great importance of the further development of India, and the large increase in trade which might be expected to result from the extension of railways. The line that concerns us most at present is the Nagpur-Bengal, which Mr. Keswick, the late President of the Chamber, mentioned at the last annual meeting was then in progress. In consequence, however, of the prospect of complications with Russia, and the necessity for pushing on the military lines on the north-west frontier with all speed, the works on the Nagpur line were soon afterwards stopped. The Committee addressed a letter to Government on the 2nd January last urging strongly that the construction of this railway should be undertaken at once, leaving the question of its transfer to a public Company to be settled hereafter. We are informed that the Committee's letter has been forwarded to the Secretary of State, with whom the responsibility for the delay in resuming work on the line appears to rest. I understand that had the Conservative Government remained in office a few days longer, all arrangements for the construction of this Railway would have been carried through by Mr. Bhaskarao in the shape of the rumours that advantage is being taken of the present delay, by certain advocates of the narrow gauge in the Indian Council, to press for a reconsideration of the question of the gauge to be adopted. It is hardly conceivable that any one with pretensions to a knowledge of railway construction and traffic can be found to favour a break of gauge on a trunk line running through a rich producing country, and connecting two such important ports as those of Calcutta and Bombay. The Chamber has always pressed upon Government the necessity for making the Nagpur Railway on the broad gauge throughout, and in this it had the strong support of Sir Ashley Eden when Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who pointed out how any other construction can possibly be a set off against the delay, inconvenience, and expense that will attend a double break of gauge." In the Western Presidency, they have got successfully floated the scheme for the construction of the Bhopal-Jhansi, Gwalior-Cawnpore Railway, now known as the Indian Midland Company, a line which is expected to exercise a more extensive influence on the trade of Bombay than any event in railway development since the establishment of through communication to Calcutta, and we, on this side of India, must continue to press for the early construction of the Nagpur line, the opening of which cannot fail to lead to a large increase in the trade of Calcutta. Another line which we should like to see constructed is the extension of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway from Benares, to join the Bengal-Nagpur, when the traffic of the two lines should be brought across the Hooghly by a bridge nearer to Calcutta than the one now being erected at Hoogly. Sooner or later we are bound to have a second bridge nearer town, and it would have been well if the Government had recognised this when deciding against the direct route for the Bengal-Nagpur line recommended by the Chamber.

THE INCOME TAX.

Another subject appears in the present report which we should all, no doubt, have preferred not to see there. I refer to the Income Tax. A Bill for imposing a tax on incomes other than those derived from agriculture was introduced into the Legislative Council on the 4th of January, and passed on the 29th of the same month. The haste with which the Bill was passed, and the course adopted in bringing forward the measure, unaccompanied by the usual Budget Statement, thus preventing any criticism on the latter in Council, gave rise to considerable comment and dissatisfaction. It is very desirable that the system should be adopted of submitting the Annual Budget Statement to the Council, so as to afford members an opportunity for discussing the financial arrangements and policy of the Government. The Committee of the Chamber, while disagreeing with the views expressed by Sir Auckland Colvin, that the remissions of taxation in 1882 had been justified by results, recognized the necessity for additional sources of revenue in order to meet the outlay required for the defences on our north-west frontier. It is essential that the country should be placed in a position of security that will inspire confidence within and respect abroad, and we shall not grudge the expense, so that this result is attained. Accepting the necessity for direct taxation, there does not seem to be much to which exception can be taken in the Bill as it now stands, although its practical working may disclose defects and ambiguities which will have to be rectified. The tax falls upon classes which, it is admitted, have not hitherto contributed their fair share to the revenues of the State, but it is bound to be very unpopular, and it will be necessary for Government to see that it is judiciously worked, and that precautions are taken to prevent oppression and extortion on the part of the lower officers employed in the work of collection.

THE FALL IN STERLING EXCHANGE.

The subject of the fall in sterling exchange is prominently noticed in the Finance Minister's speech on the Income Tax Bill, and also in the Budget Statement. As regards the effects of the fall on the trade of this country, the idea generally entertained appears to be that it has benefitted producers and helped materially to stimulate exports. In a memorandum on the existing relations between gold and silver as affecting British Trade, prepared by Mr. Tidman, at the request of the London Chamber of Commerce, and published under the authority of The International Monetary Standard Association, the following passage occurs: "Cultivators of the soil obtain more silver for their produce intended for export, because thirteen rupees are now the exchangeable equivalent of the sovereign, as against ten rupees formerly; in other words, an export bounty, equal to the fall in the price of silver, is being paid to the Indian as against the Home producer." The same impression as to the effects of the fall in exchange on articles exported from India would appear to prevail in other quarters at Home. With regard to opinions in this country, Mr. Keswick, the late President of the Chamber, has stated that a low exchange "is the best thing for the commercial development of the country." The Hon'ble R. Steel, in his speech in the Legislative Council on the subject of the Income Tax Bill, refers to the decline in the purchasing power of silver as enabling the Government to recoup itself one-half of the loss on Home charges by the higher prices obtained for opium. Again, the President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in his address on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Chamber in January last, thus refers to the fall in exchange: "It is understood that, although the prices of commodities in India fall with falling values in Europe, that some part of the fall is saved to the producer by the fall in exchange, and that he thereby gets a better price for his produce, his position improved, and his power to compete successfully with producers in other countries enhanced;" and further, "It is recognised that the only section of the community whose sufferings are acute, are those ill-fated beings, who having fixed incomes in India, have to remit regularly a large portion to Europe." Now it may be somewhat bold on my part to challenge the correctness of these views; but after some enquiry, and such attention as I have been able to give to the subject I have failed to discover that the Indian producer receives thirteen rupees for his produce, where he formerly only got ten, or in fact, that he obtains any higher prices with exchange at 1s. 6d. than he did when it was at 2s. Taking wheat, the exports which have so enormously increased during the last few years, I find, from some tables prepared by the Secretary of the Chamber showing the course of prices during a series of years past that values here have not risen, as exchange declined—a result which might be expected if the producer really benefitted by the fall. On the contrary the price of wheat in Calcutta last season with exchange at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7 5-16d. was Rs. 2-3 to Rs. 2-10 per maund; while in 1877, the year in which exports began to increase largely with exchange at over 1s. 9d., prices ranged from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-6 per maund. Taking again the last five years, 1881 to 1885, during which the exports rose from about 7½ millions of cwts. to 21 millions, and exchange ranged from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 7d. prices varied from Rs. 2-3 to Rs. 3-1 per maund, the highest being in 1882, when exchange was also higher than in any of the other years. During the same period, 1881 to 1885, the price of wheat in England fell from about 50s. to 32s. per quarter, at which latter figure it now stands. In Calcutta with exchange at 1s. 5¼d. the price at present is Rs. 2-9. The conclusion to which I am forced, therefore, is that it is a mistake to suppose that by the fall in exchange the grower of wheat in this country has obtained higher prices for his produce; and if the production has increased as may be inferred from the increase in exports, the extension of cultivation cannot be ascribed to any rise in the value of the article.

THE EFFECT OF EXCHANGE ON TRADE.

At the same time, there can be no doubt but that the fall in exchange has helped to maintain the price of wheat in this country, in the face of the steady decline in the sterling value of the article—a decline which has already checked the imports of American wheat into England, and which threatens, if it continues, to stop them altogether. I believe, however, that the extension of railways, cheaper carriage, and lower freights have had more to do with the large increase in the export of wheat from India than the fall in exchange, and as the railway is brought within the reach of fresh producing districts, we may expect to find exports increase still further, and that, even if exchange rises considerably, Indian wheat will still be able to compete successfully with American in the English markets.

In passed also, another of our principle articles of exports, no rise has been caused by the fall in exchange. During the five years, 1881 to 1885, the exports of linseed rose from about 6 millions of cwts. to 9½ millions, prices ranging from Rs. 3-11-6 to Rs. 4-8 per maund.

Again, with regard to indigo. This is an article the price of which depends so much upon the amount of the crop, that we cannot draw a fair comparison between any one season and another; but taking a standard mark of indigo, the quality of which has not varied materially for many years, and comparing the prices obtained for the same in the years 1863-64 to 1874-75, when exchange ranged from 2s. 3d. to 1s. 11d., with those realised in the following years, 1875-76 to 1885-86, with exchange ranging from 1-11*d.* to 1-6½*d.*, I find the average for the latter period to be less than that for the former, the difference, however, being only Rs. 4 per maund, or less than 2 per cent.

EXCHANGE AND THE IMPORT TRADE.

So also in the case of imports, no general rise in the rupee prices of these has been caused by the fall in exchange. Many articles show a considerable decline in prices; and Manchester, which complains of its trade with silver-using countries, being injured by the fall in the value of that metal in relation to gold, still continues to send us cotton goods in undiminished quantities, disposing of the same at rates lower than those ruling 12 or 15 years ago, when exchange was much higher. The explanation of this is that the decline in the sterling price of raw cotton, following steadily upon the fall in exchange, greater economy in manufacture, and lower freights, enable the manufactured goods to be laid down in this country at a cost which admits of their being sold here at rates below those previously ruling. How long this will continue to be the case in view of the steady fall in exchange now going on remains to be seen. Manchester also complains of the effects on its trade of the Indian cotton mills, and it is held that but for the fall in exchange these would never have existed. I do not agree with this view. Looking to the large industry which is carried on in cotton as well as a large consumer of cotton goods, it was to be expected that sooner or later it would obtain the means for itself of working up the raw material, and with the advantages referred to added to cheap labour, Indian cotton manufactures will, I believe, compete successfully with those of Manchester in Eastern markets, whether silver is at 45d. or 60d. per rupee. Every rise in exchange entails a serious loss upon the Indian Government, and upon all who have sterling obligations to meet it means additional taxation, and is prejudicial to the country by preventing the influx of capital so necessary for its development; while, as I have said before, producers receive no higher prices for their produce, and the benefit from the fall goes to the foreign consumers. The advocates of bi-metallism have been very active of late in bringing their views before the public, and it may certainly be said, with regard to their proposals, as Mr. Gladstone said of his measures for the pacification of Ireland that they "will be tried in the field;" but whether they will be more successful in winning general confidence and support, remains to be seen. Considerable doubt exists as to bi-metallism affording a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. An important point to be settled is the ratio to be adopted between silver and gold, and on this opinions do not seem to be agreed. The ratio appears to find most favour, and which will, no doubt, be pressed for by those interested in silver, is one of 15½ to 1; but if this or any other ratio, not based on the ascertained cost of the production of silver, was adopted, it is not clear that there would be anything to prevent the withdrawl of the entire gold supply of England to silver producing countries, and countries holding large stocks of that metal. India has been taking annually for four millions pounds worth of gold, and during the past twenty-five years has absorbed more than 100 millions of that metal, all of which may be said to have absolutely disappeared in the country. The decision as to the general adoption of bi-metallism practically rests with England, and apart from other considerations, we may rest assured, that in her position as a capitalist lending to all the world, with foreign and colonial loans and investments exceeding 1,000 million sterling, which give an annual return of 50 millions, principal and interest being payable in gold, only very emergent circumstances will induce her to agree to measures which would give those to whom she has lent the option of re-paying in silver.

If the supply of gold is insufficient for the increasing requirements of the world, the natural remedy, as in the case of any other article which becomes scarce and dear, is to economise its use, but public opinion is not yet prepared to accept the proposals of the bi-metallists as affording the best or only means by which this may be done.

In view of the continued fall in exchange, suggestions have been made to stop the free coinage of silver; but I do not think the Government is likely to depart from the decision it came to in 1876, and which is recorded in an able minute, dated the 22nd September of that year, sent to the Chamber in reply to a communication addressed by the Government on this subject. If interference with the coinage was inadvisable ten years ago, it is still more so now. Any measure which would have the effect of raising sterling exchange, while still further depreciating silver in relation to gold, would practically, in addition to other objections, have the effect of putting a duty on our Exports, and thus seriously burden these in their competition with the produce of other countries. The result in the case of Tea would probably be the ruin of the industry.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

You are aware that a Committee has been appointed by Government for the purpose of examining into expenditure and reporting what economies are practicable. This Committee has asked the Chamber to furnish them with any information it may possess tending to assist them in their researches. A general impression prevails that many Departments of Government are very much overgrown, and that the work in them could be quite as efficiently performed with fewer hands, but it is impossible, as a rule, for outsiders to say what reductions could be made with advantage. We may, however, be able to indicate subjects for enquiry to which the Committee might give attention. I observe in the Government Resolution appointing the Committee that their attention is specially directed to the Report of the Military Commission, and it will be of interest to the public to learn why the recommendation of that Commission, which it was understood would effect a considerable reduction in military expenditure have not been more fully carried out.

There are the Custom House and Dockyard Departments. It is necessary that these should continue to be maintained on their present scale. The dockyard is understood to be kept up chiefly in view of expeditions having to be despatched from Calcutta; but on the occasion of the recent expedition to Burma were the troops and stores shipped at the Port Commissioner's jetties, and the dockyard department had to call in the assistant of private firms for fitting up the vessels engaged as transports. The dockyard is believed to cost between 3 and 4 lakhs per annum, and the question naturally arises whether it is worth spending so much upon it, seeing that with the improvements in the port it is found to be unnecessary, and also unequal to performing the work for which it is maintained.

THE ANNUAL MIGRATION TO THE HILLS.

Then there is the old grievance regarding the removal of the Government offices to the hills, and their location there for eight months of the year. It is rumoured that the Finance Committee will have to consider whether it would not be more economical to locate the departments under the Supreme Government permanently at Simla, heads of departments, with small staffs only, visiting the plains for a month or two in the cold season. Put in this way, there can be hardly any doubt as to the decision of a Committee composed chiefly of Government officers, deeply imbued with official traditions and surrounded by the influences which exist at Simla, where all—men, women, and children—will favour residence in the hills, regardless of any interests but their own. The political aspects of the question, and the effects on the administration, and on the country, of the withdrawl of the Government to a remote corner of the Empire, removed from all intercourse with the people, and surrounded by interests, and influences altogether official, and were time is chiefly devoted to social pleasures, may not be matters falling within the province of the Committee to consider; but the public expect that they will ascertain, and make known, what we have hitherto endeavoured in vain to discover, the actual expense incurred on the annual migrations of the Supreme and Provincial Governments to the hills, involving, as they do, travelling expenses of Government servants and their families; allowances for house rent; extra salaries to clerks taken from their homes in the plains, for what is to them practically a foreign country; extra expense for double sets of offices and other buildings for the use of Government; extra cost of temporary establishments and military and police guards; and the loss arising from the time occupied in proceeding to and returning from the hills. The annual migration to Simla has been stated by the late Sir Henry Durand to involve a loss of two months out of the twelve in the transaction of ordinary current business, and has the further effect, in his opinion, of putting a strain on all concerned with the work of legislation, "that is unfavourable to the satisfactory considerations and execution of this very important part of the functions of Government." Large sums have been expended on buildings at Simla and other hill stations, and now it is said this is to be put forward as a reason for making these places the headquarters of the various Governments. But what in this case, is to be done with the extensive offices and other property belonging to the Government of India in Calcutta? Will they be sold to recoup the expenditure on buildings at Simla? Government House and grounds, from their situation, would no doubt realise a considerable sum, and there is ample room on the maidan for the Viceroy's "flying camp" when he visits Calcutta for a month or two in the cold weather. The public, however, will not allow the head-quarters of the Supreme and Local Governments to be permanently located in the hills, or even a continuance of the present annual migration, without a strong protest. No one would object to our Viceroys, who are, as a rule, past middle age and unused to a warm climate, spending some time during the hot weather in the hills; but there is no reason why they should carry the Council and all the offices and departments under the Supreme Government with them, at a heavy expense to the country. So far as Members of Council, Secretaries, and other officers are concerned, it is an outrage on common sense to allege that men, who have been acclimatised by several years' residence in the country, can only perform the work of certain offices in the hills, when their contemporaries in the service are able to remain in the plains all the year round, and perform satisfactorily far more onerous duties.

THE SALARIES OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Formerly it was customary for Governor-Generals to go on tour with a small staff only; but non every officer in charge of a department in a Government office considers it a grievance if he is not permitted to go to the hills. All salaries of European officials in this country are based upon long term of exile in an uncongenial climate; but improved communications with Europe enable an officer, in addition to the usual furlough to which he is entitled, to take privilege leave for three months on full pay, once in every three years, and to spend six weeks of the time in England. If members of Council, Secretaries, heads of departments and certain other officers are to have the privilege of spending the whole year in a climate superior to that of England—eight months in the hills and four in the plains—it is only right that their salaries should be cut down to the English standard, say in the case of Members of Council to the allowances given to Members of the Council of the Secretary of State and other officers in the same proportion. I trust the public will let its voice be heard on this subject of migration to the hills, and not allow its silence to be interpreted as indifference, and turned to advantage by those who would perpetuate a system which has become a scandal to the administration; which is an imposition on the tax-payers; which helps to accentuate the foreign character of British rule in India, and threatens to be a source of danger to the Empire.

A MAN-KILLING ELEPHANT.

A HORRIBLE occurrence took place in the district of Sultanpore in Oudh last month, where an elephant broke loose and turned to murder. It appears that on the morning of the 8th April the elephant was being ridden by Baren, its driver, who gave the animal a prod with a spear in order to prevent him snatching a bundle of straw from a threshing floor. The elephant immediately resented this by pulling the driver off his back, and as the man fell, he lowered his head, and tried to strike him, but the man managed to pass under him through his front legs. The animal, however, seized him by the arm, and threw him violently away. The man fell into a hollow, which concealed him from the brute's view, and not finding him, he went away, after breaking the spear into several pieces. He then went to the village of Sadarpur, where he caught sight of an old man, who ran into his house and concealed himself in a kothi, or receptacle for grain. He broke down the walls of the house and entered it, pulled the man out of the kothi, and bringing him out of the house savagely killed him, breaking one of his arms and dashing his head in pieces. On the same night (8th idem) he knocked down several houses in quest of human beings, in the villages of Sadarpur, Bargaon, and Jaisingpur. He killed six men in Bersoma, three in Sota, four in Gangeo, and four in Mardan. He likewise killed a bullock and a pony, and also completely destroyed a new carriage, valued at Rs. 400, belonging to Dorab Khan of Gangeo. The animal used to stand at the door of a house, force his entry by demolishing the walls on either side, and would then kill as many of the inmates as he could, pursuing others who tried to run away. He mangled the corpses to a frightful extent. After securing a victim, he sometimes returned to the spot to see if life was extinct, and would commence mutilating the body afresh. He carried several bodies to long distances and threw them into ravines, &c. In his ferocity he tore the clothing of some of the bodies. Several persons managed to escape by climbing trees, under which he stood tearing down the branches.

On the 9th instant the elephant found his way to the Dehra Raja's place, where he tried to enter the house of a gardener, but some men mounted on trees, armed with spears, managed to drive him off. He then returned to Bebipur, where he tried to break down his master's house, in which several persons had taken refuge. The police got into the house from a back window, and were obliged to send for help to the Dehra Raja, who sent three elephants and some spearmen, &c. The animal received two gunshots on the head at Bebipur, which, however, only temporarily drove him off. He was ultimately captured, at imminent risk, by the Raja's three elephants and men. He is now secured by iron chains, but ought to be destroyed. He is said to have killed a man about a month before the occurrence, but this fact has to be cleared up.

CHELSEA PENSIONERS AND THE INCOME-TAX.

"CHELSEA PENSIONER" writes to the *Madras Mail*: "—Will you allow me again to appeal to the financial authorities against what I cannot but think is an oversight by them in muleting military pensioners of a portion of their hard-won pension under the name of Income-Tax? Society is divided into soldiers and civilians, and while the latter pay the expense of defending the State, the former are considered to have fully contributed their share to the general welfare, in risking life and limb for that purpose. I landed in India in June 1841, and since that date have been as effective and non-effective at the disposal of Government for service in any part of India or its adjacent territories. Now let your memory recall the murderous battles, sieges, and long marches that have taken place in India since that time. Imagine the terrible death roll of my comrades who nobly fell in upholding the Imperial power in India, and say if the few survivors of these terrible details should be taxed on the small sum saved them by a grateful country, or placed on the same category for taxation as men who never lost a day's rations, a night's rest, or hazarded a hair of their heads, to uphold our Empire in the East. We were taxed on our pensions in 1870, but the amount was refunded by order of the Imperial Government, on the ground that we are soldiers, and as such liable to military service whenever we are needed, which happened in 1857, when all pensioners were called out, armed and performed garrison duty, and thus liberated our younger brethern to patrol the country, and put down all attempts to organise rebellion, or resist our authority. I consider this precedent fully settles our status in India as soldiers and exempts us from taxation as civilians. My pension has been awarded me by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital under the authority of H. M. the Empress of India, and, except for felony, no in

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

MONEY continues to find its way back to the Bank of England, a payment of £150,000 being reported yesterday, and rates of discount in the open market have declined ¼ on 3 months bills to 1⅛, and ¼ on 6 months to 1½ per cent. per annum. The Stock Exchange quotations, however, remain unaffected, Consols being still 101⅞, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan 102, and Rupee Paper £72 for 4, £73⅛ for 4½ per cents. French Rentes in Paris are ¼ lower at 109.

With the exception of a partial decline of 6d. per quarter in Wheat, which Reuter says is dull, the produce markets are reported unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed steady on the spot at unchanged prices, quite for arrivals which are quoted 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, while Surats were said to be irregular, although the sales were 1,500 out of an estimated total of 12,000 bales. In London yesterday a reduction of 1-16d. was noted in Fine and Good Bengals and Good Westerns. To-day's Liverpool message makes the closing tone steady with Surats quiet but arrivals firmer. The sales for a Saturday are large, 10,000 bales, of which 800 are credited to Surats. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were quoted 1-16 cent. lower, Futures one point worse, but to-day there has been no change.

The Liverpool statistical figures, of which we append a comparison with the two previous seasons, exhibit no very striking movements for the week. Although the trade absorbed the comparatively full quantity of 83,000 bales, the stock has increased by 3,000 bales. Meanwhile the visible supply for all Europe has declined by 100,000 bales, and is only 20,000 bales ahead of last year, promising by no means an excessive supply to last over the summer and autumn. Little attention, however, will be given to these figures in the meantime, more interest attaching to the June report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau due on 10th proximo, which will give the returns of acreage planted and the first condition report on the young crop.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Week's Receipts	24,000	7,000	8,000
„ Exports to U. K.	34,000	12,000	16,000
„ „ Continent	11,000	8,000	2,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,116,000	4,660,000	4,747,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	2,185,000	2,252,000	2,182,000
„ Continent „	1,636,000	1,359,000	1,363,000
„ Stock in the Ports	566,000	530,000	473,000
	3,000	300	1,100

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 28th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Total supply of all kinds	2,310,000	2,282,000	2,495,000
„ „ Surats	466,000	356,000	718,940
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	633,000	996,000	917,000
„ London	16,000	30,000	61,000
American afloat	140,000	50,000	45,000
East Indian „	109,000	80,000	133,000
	898,000	1,156,000	1,156,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5½d.	5 15-16d.	6d.
„ Good Fair Dholleras	3¾d.	4 13-16d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	1¾d.	1¾d.	1 31-16d.

Our market here continues quiet in general tone, and with the exception of some inquiry for Westerns and Sawginned Dharwar for delivery by 10th to 20th June at Rs. 173 and Rs. 195 per candy, respectively, there is very little disposition shown by exporters to do business. Sellers, however, are just as chary about working with the end of the season so close upon them, and nothing either in the shape of supplies or home advices favorable to lower prices later on. Dholleras are quiet and unchanged, but we hear of some ready Sawginned Dharwar having been bought at Rs. 200 to cover May shipment.

The receipts of Cotton here are as follows :—

Growth.	Cwts.	Equal F. P. Bales.
Dhollera	17,8 9	5,102
Broach	95	27
Bengals	991	283
Berar	3,123	894
Khandeish	1,633	468
Barsee and Nuggur	1,516	433
Western and Madras	1,361	389
Compta and Dharwar.	7,132	2,038
Sind	63	18
Total Day's Receipts	33,778	9,650
Total Receipts for 5 days, 24th to 28th.	229,654	65,613
Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1886	4,003,256	1,143,785
Do. 1885	2,854,725	816,.07

WHEAT and SEEDS have not altered in position. In the former keen competition still prevails for ready stuff, and exceptional prices are being paid to complete this month's shipment, but forward business is insignificant. The arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

By	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea	17,390	33	...	...	...	276
B. B. & C.I.Ry	24,826	3,647	6,510	...	2,249	...
G.I.P.Ry	58,762	16,354	..	1,536	165	...
Total	98,980	20,034	6,510	1,536	2,414	276
Total for 5 days	520,413	148,804	40,933	9,784	6,798	1,959
Total for 1886	5,841,810	2,629,749	725,343	746,379	62,374	238 037
Do. 1885	5,039,636	3,730,750	853,558	981,451	...	...

FREIGHTS are unchanged in level, but show a fair amount of steadiness. The only transaction of any importance which has transpired is the fixing of the s.s. Hankow, for London, about 3,000 tons having been booked at half £1 half £1-1-3.

EXCHANGE.—Continued weakness is the prevailing feature in sterling, and we have to record a further drop of 1-16d. per rupee. The decline of ¼d. per oz. in Bar Silver in London has, no doubt, assisted the retrograde movement, but the ruling cause is the comparitively limited amount of mercantile bills offering, and the determination shown by remitters to cover their future requirements in Bank Bills as soon as they are incurred. The demand for money, moreover, is gradually easing down, and before long the only extraneous aid to firmness which the market will have will be the manipulation of the Council drawings by the India Office. For ready bills we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-32d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 7 16d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 5 9-16d.	„
Francs „ „	1s. 8½d.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 97 9-16 for Fours and Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half. Business has been done in 5 per cent Municipal Bonds at Rs. 101.

SHARES continue quiet but steady with very few changes in values. Where any movements have taken place, however, they have been upwards. In mill shares we notice an improvement of Rs. 5 in Coorla, Queen, and Ripon, and Manockjee Petits are Rs. 2½ better. Press shares are firm, and Mofussils are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 437½. Bombay have improved to Rs. 202½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	710
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	940
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	3 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	5 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£62
National Bank of India	37,32	250		5 pct.	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurla	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	930	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Breul's Camphor Co., Ld	500	200	207	Rd. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press	1,000	125	125	..	202½
Colaba Press Co., Ld.	..	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	600
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	..	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	500	500	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	1,..	2,500	Rs. 150	2,175
French Press Co.	300	2,500	...	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	..	500	...	...	400
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105½
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	...	437
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	122½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Dalhousy)	600	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	[illegible]
Samoon Press Co.	200	500	500	25	2515
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£154

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,303	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	445
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,345	100	100	..	114
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,00..	..	740
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowanuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	2
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	485
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	173
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850d
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	680
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	880
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	9 6
Dhuramsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	50
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,110
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	735
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	680
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	130
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	940
Hinguanghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	100	50	Rs. 25	955
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,215
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	100	Rs. 30	695
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	50.	500	.14-5-7	40.
Jewraj Bhalioo	1,300	1,00.	50.	Rs. 25	1,155
Khandeish	750	1,00.	1,000	..	1,025
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	932½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,00.	100	Rs. 5	159
Madras United	600	0 0	1,.00	Rs. 125	2,650xd
Mahalukshmi	550	1,00.	1,00.	..	745
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00.	1,00.	..	1,240
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25.	..	185
Merarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xp
National Spinning	600	1,00.	1,00.	..	670
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	95
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	700
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,000	1,00.	..	935
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	580
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	207½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	975
Ripon	941	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	950
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Soolapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soondardas	650	1,000	1,000	..	770
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	280
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	675
Western India S. & M. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	815
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	..	840

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	190 / 145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	138
Bagdy Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	177
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10-3-3p.c	30
Do. New issue	500		37½	10-3-3p.c	30
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	..	500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	680
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	125
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,125
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	785
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	15
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2½	..	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	Rs. 32	245
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	328
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	10..	80	...	86
MechanicstBuildingCo	4,000	50	32	9½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	100
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	22
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	320
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	..	49
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,165
Tracker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	175
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct	125
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	215xd

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th May as compared with that for the 18th May :—

Liabilities.	May 18. Rs. A. P.	May 25. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	41,56,684 15 0	41,56,684 15 0
Treasury Balances	2,53,97,341 2 0	2,44,61,576 4 2
Other Deposits	2,88,26,497 12 9	3,01,22,802 13 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,13,511 7 11	3,66,427 14 2
Sundries	18,46,349 6 2	19,14,589 13 10
Rs.	8,05,40,384 11 10	8,10,22,081 11 4
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	62,26,203 8 0	63,43,780 2 0
Other authorized Invtmts	47,56,267 8 0	48,18,776 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,15,64,282 12 9	1,14,98,180 5 4
Credits on do.	82,22,836 4 3	79,92,635 14 5
Bills discounted	2,36,64,971 5 6	2,53,97,392 9 8
Balances with other Banks	9,80,191 9 7	9,61,391 13 2
Bullion	19,742 3 1	18,572 8 7
Dead Stock	11,40,538 2 6	11,41,237 6 6
Stamps	8,673 14 0	9,710 3 6
Sundries	6,5.,6.7 15 3	6,92,382 11 3
Cash at Head Office	1,10,30,667 4 3	93,25,277 11 8
Do. at Branches	1,22,83,472 7 8	1,38,67,242 6 3
Rs.	8,05,40,384 11 10	8,10,22,081 11 4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th May 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·626
Temperature of the Air	86·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·5
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	80·4
General Directions of Wind*	SSE, SE, SSE, S, SSW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	790
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	0·95
„ „ year	0·96
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 29th inst.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

NOW READY.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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S. S. DOMENICO BALDUINO.

NOTICE.—Owing to the continued inclemency of the weather, the ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER "DOMENICO BALDUINO," Captain G. Dodero, will NOT SAIL till NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of June next, not being fully laden. Intending Passengers are requested to note that the Company's steam launch will ply between the TOWN CUSTOM BUNDER and the vessel from 10 to 11 a.m., on that day.

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.

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Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.

N. LAZARUS,

OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

No. 1, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.
No. 28, MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

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FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month

Plain Square	Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square	„ 884
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	„ 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

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The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square	„ 38-0 „ „
Boudoir (on three Legs)	„ 70-0 „ „
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.

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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.

THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW At 13, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

UPPER BURMAH.

DEATH.

MACCARTIE—May 12, at Bhamo, from a wound received in action, Joseph FitzGerald MacCartie, Lieutenant, 26th Punjab Infantry.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FLEMING—May 14, at Secunderabad, after a short illness, Capt. E. J. Fleming, late of the Hyderabad Contingent, Retired. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DANE—May 19, at Hawthorn Dell, Murree, the wife of Louis W Dane, B C S, of a son.

MATHEW—May 24, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of H A W Mathew, of a son.

OSBORNE—May 18, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieutenant F G R Osbrehan, 9 h B I, of a son.

WILSON—May 21, at Simla, the wife of Captain W B Wilson, D A A G, of a son and two daughters.

WEBB—May 23, at Mooktapur, Tirhut, the wife of C R Hay Webb, Esq, of a son.

DEATHS.

BAKSHI GUNDA SINGH—May 21, at Pattiala, the aged mother of Bakshi Gunda Singh, C S I, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of His Highness the Maharajah of Pattiala, deeply regretted by her relations and friends.

CHANDRA KIRTI SING—May 20, at Manipur, His Highness the Maharaja Sir Chandra Kirti Sing, K C S I.

MUDGE—May 25, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Arthur Bruael, fourth son of the late Robert E Mudge, Secretary to Lloyds, Liverpool, aged 26 years

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1886.

THE Birthday Honours gazettes, English and Indian, are this year of unusual interest in the Bombay Presidency. The *London Gazette* notifies that General Sir George Malcolm, whose name has been on the Bombay Army list for only a few days short of half a century, has been given another step—the highest—in the Order of the Bath, and that General Watson, who only the other day relinquished the post of Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, has been made a Knight Commander of the same exalted Order. General Warre, who preceded General Hardinge in the command of the Bombay Army, has been gazetted to the same grade in the Order. In each of the two first named cases the honour has been given in recognition of distinguished services. Sir George Malcolm's fighting record began with the first Afghan war, in which he took part in the storming of Ghazni, and it includes the Sind campaign, the first Sikh war, the Persian expedition of 1856, the suppression of the Mutiny, and the Abyssinian campaign, in which he commanded a division. General Watson, like Sir George Malcolm, participated in the campaign in the Punjab, and his record in the Mutiny was exceptionally eventful. He was at the siege of Delhi, in the second relief of Lucknow, and in the engagements of Bahundhurkur, Allyghur, Agra, and Cawnpore, coming out of the campaign with the honour of a medal with three clasps, his brevet majority, the Victoria Cross, and the Companionship of the Bath. He was also in the Afghan war of 1879, in which he commanded the Kuram Field Force. The four years that General Watson spent at Baroda were an uneventful period, the Residency at the Gaekwar's capital having of late years been a post of little labour and diminishing responsibility. But he will long be remembered there for the unfailing kindness with which he discharged the social duties of the Residency, and for the genial relations which he maintained with all with whom he came in contact. The nomination will be regarded with genuine satisfaction both in the Political service and in the Bombay Army, in whose annals his name fills so honourable a part. Not less satisfaction will be caused in this Presidency by the nomination which stands at the list of honours announced in the *Gazette* of the Government of India. Mr. T. C. Hope, who is made a Knight Commander of the Star of India, needs no eulogy on this side of the country. He has filled many posts in the administration of the affairs of this Presidency, and has filled them all well. It is not one of the smallest or the least useful of his achievements that he has enriched the apparatus of Vernacular education by preparing a series of school books in Gujerati which have stood the test of nearly twenty years' experience, and which are still without rivals. At Surat his tenure of the post of Collector and Agent to the Government of Bombay was something of an administrative epoch—a time of reform and of wholesome activity in all directions, which has left substantial results in the town and district. Mr. Hope has carried into the Viceroy's Council, and into the Ministry of Public Works, the energy and abundance of administrative resource which gave so pronounced a character to his work in the more limited spheres which were found for his activity in the Bombay Presidency. It is not by any means an accident that his tenure of the Ministry of Public Works has coincided with a display of activity in the planning and construction of railways which has not been equalled since the great railway making period of Lord Dalhousie's administration. If his achievements have not in all directions come up to his aspirations the cause must be sought for, not at Simla and Calcutta, where there has been no lack of energy, but in influences at work in the India Office. If Mr. Hope and the Indian Government had had a freer hand in the matter, we should at this time have had an alternative line of communication between Bombay and Calcutta—a return for his labours which the Minister of Public Works would have valued above the well-merited distinction which has been conferred upon him. Meanwhile, if we cannot yet rejoice in the full triumph of the railway policy which Mr. Hope has so energetically advocated, and for which he has worked so hard, it is something to know that the Minister of Railways is "a man whom the king delighteth to honour," and we must sincerely congratulate him upon the fact. Mr. Bernard's nomination to a Knight Commandership of the Star of India cannot be interpreted as a recognition of a completed undertaking. It is like a decoration sent to a general in the midst of a campaign rather than one with which he is invested on a victorious home-coming. But Mr. Bernard has for nearly a year past had a more arduous task than the most hardworked servant of the Crown in India ; he has worked conscientiously and devotedly, notwithstanding checks and disappointments which would try the faith of any administrator in himself and in his fortunes. The honour will be understood as an encouragement to Mr. Bernard in his efforts, the full fruition of which may still be distant. The three nominations to the Companionship of the Order are of men who have worked hard and in at least two cases successfully. Mr. Pritchard would have been a popular man if his service had not been rendered in so unpopular a department as that of Abkari. But he is known to have been an industrious worker, and he has had to pay in health for the strain that he has put upon his constitution in administering his department at a time when changes and reforms added to the labours of the Commissioner of Customs and Abkari. Mr. Pedder's claims to a Companionship of the Order had been established even before he entered upon the Secretaryship of the Revenue Department at the India Office. His services in this Presidency, in the Collectorate of Khandeish, in the Secretariat, and in the Municipal Commissionership, were really valuable. It is natural that we in Bombay should think that his best work was done here, but it would not be easy to over-rate the value of the thorough administrative reorganization which he effected in the Municipality. It is remembered of him too that his work in the Mofussil was marked by much sympathy with the cultivating class, and that in the Secretariat he showed all the best qualities of a liberal administrator. Mr. Alexander Mackenzie is better known in Eastern than in Western India. But even here we can in some degree appreciate the weight of the labours which fell upon a Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department whose term of office covered the later years of Lord Ripon's Administration and the beginning of Lord Dufferin's, and who had a leading part in the preparation and piloting through the Council, against stubborn opposition, of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The Home Office is looked upon as the hardest worked of all the Departments, and Mr. Mackenzie has the reputation of having been one of the most hard working of Home Secretaries. The compliment that has been paid him reminds us not only of the service that he has already done to the State but of the career that lies before him, with energies unimpaired by an exceptionally active career in India. The last page in Mr. Mackenzie's Indian record, we must hope, has not been written in the inscription in it of a Companionship of the Star of India. Few of the minor distinctions recorded in the *Gazette* have special interest in this Presidency. The most noteworthy amongst them is the bestowal of a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire upon Mr. Ramchund Lal Chotalal, President of the Municipality of Ahmedabad, a gentleman who has done exceptionally good work in the cause of local Government. The *Gazette*, as a whole, will give satisfaction. It excludes no names on behalf of which an urgent claim to admission could have been raised ; it includes none, so far as we can see, which provoke inquiry into the reasons for their admission. And to say that is to say a good deal.

THE local Government appear to have persuaded some of their critics that they have sinned against light in deciding that there shall be one more sale of liquor licenses in the Island of Bombay. They have gone against the recommendation of the Abkari Commission ; they have also gone against their own recent judgment as it was formed on a reading of the Commission's report. It is true that they are able to allege reasons for having changed their minds. They desire to give those who have had their licenses bought over their heads an opportunity of buying them back. They also wish to ascertain the value of the different licenses. The first intention is legitimate enough—as an intention. As a means to an end there are these objections to it, that it is extremely doubtful if it would lead to any buying back of transferred licenses, and that it is extremely likely that it would provide openings for more buyings over the heads of the present holders, and would thus lead to an increase of the existing discontent. Much hardship, we know, has been done under the system of sales by auction, hardship which is not the less real and regretable because it is difficult to indicate where the remedy is to be sought. Take, for example, a case which was not long since the subject of an unavailing representation to the Government. The applicant, a respectable widow, with no other means of livelihood, had inherited from her husband a license granted in perpetuity to an ancestor of his about a hundred years ago as a reward for meritorious service to Government. She had kept her house in a decent orderly way, but a year ago she lost her means of living because two Bhandaris purchased her license. The penniless woman gets from the Government no more comforting response to her petition than the information that "the only way to regain her shop is to buy it in at the next auction sale, which will take place at the end of June or beginning of July." To ruin people by taking away their means of getting a living and then to tell them that they can rehabilitate themselves by outbidding the well-to-do successor in their business seems a little cynical ; but we do not know what other answer could have been made. All the stronger, however, is the condemnation which is thereby passed upon the system which has operated so harshly, and which is not the less mischievous because, except by some direct measure of compensation to the dispossessed license holders, the mischief cannot be repaired. We believe moreover that in the long run the public interest will suffer from allotting licenses to the highest bidder. Twenty years ago the principle was condemned, as it had previously been condemned by the law officers of Government, by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, not only on the ground that it would operate very much to the inquiry of the present license holders, but because having invested their capital in the trade, and been long established in

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOME RULE BILL.

THE POLICY OF THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, MAY 29.

In the House of Commons last evening, a long and animated discussion took place relating to the Government action in connection with the Home Rule Bill as communicated to the House by the Premier on Thursday.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach inveighed against the course taken by the Government, and taunted the Ministers for their anxiety to continue in office.

Mr. Gladstone warmly repelled the attack, and declared that he was resolved to carry the Home Rule conflict to the very end.

The debate on the motion for the second reading of the Home Rule Bill was afterwards adjourned.

THE ARMS BILL FOR IRELAND.

The House of Commons last night read a third time the Arms Bill for Ireland.

THE EXPULSION BILL IN FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 29.

The French Government have announced their intention of enforcing the law for the expulsion of French Princes from France as soon as the Bill is passed.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Generals Sir Charles Reid, K.C.B., of the Bengal Army, and Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., of the Bombay Army, have been appointed to Grand Cross of the Bath

Major-General J. Watson, V.C., C.B., of the Bombay Staff Corps, to Knight Commander of the Bath.

The Hon. C. C. Smith, Colonial Secretary to the Ceylon Government, to Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

LATER.

The following appointments also appear in the *Birthday Gazette* :—

To be Knights Commander of the Bath :—Generals Frank Turner, Warre, Longden, and Olpherts.

To be Companions of the Bath :—Colonels Gordon Douglas Pritchard, Robert Montresor Rogers, Adam Hogg, Sir John Campbell, Alfred Mackenzie, Wardlaw Anderson, and Edward Thackeray. Surgeons Reade and Farnell. Commissary John Robertson, besides Naval Captains Woodward and Bedford.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

The following nominations appears in the *Gazette of India* to-day :—

STAR OF INDIA.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS :—The Hon'ble Theodore Cracroft Hope, Member of the Council of India ; Charles Edward Bernard, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Burma ; Nawab Khwaja Abdul Ghuni, of Dacca ; William Chichele Plowden, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, retired.

COMPANIONS :—William George Pedder, Esq., Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office ; Alexander Mackenzie, B. C. S., Secretary, Home Department ; Charles Bradley Pritchard, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE :—Surgeon-General Michael Cudmore Furnell, M.D., Surgeon-General, Madras ; Seth Lachmandas, of Muttra; Edward Spence Syms, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma ; Rao Bahadur Ranchod Lal Chotalal, President of the Municipality, Ahmedabad ; Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander Morison Dallas, Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Punjab ; Frederick Charles Kennedy, Esq., Manager, Irrawady Flotilla Company, Burma.

OTHER DISTINCTIONS.

The title of Maharani, as a personal distinction, is conferred upon Maharaj Kumari Radeshwari Kishori Kuar, of Tikari, District of Gya, Bengal.

The title of Raja Bahadur, as a personal distinction, is conferred upon the following :—Kumor Rameshwar Singh, of Durbhanga ; Kumar Rajendra Narayan Roy Chowdry, Zemindar of Bhowal District of Dacca Bengal.

The title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, is conferred upon the following :—Rai Mela Ram, Contractor, Lahore ; Lalla Umrao Singh, Assistant Superintendent, Railway Mail Service ; Babu Mahesh Chandra Chakravara, of Harisankerpore, District of Jessore, Bengal ; Babu Durga Prasad, Talukdar and Honorary Magistrate, Garakhpore, North-Western Provinces ; Bhagwandas, Commissariat Contractor and Banker, Rangoon.

The title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, is conferred upon the following :—Rao Sahib Balaji Krishna Bendigeri, late Diwan of Savanur, Bombay Presidency ; and Mr. Narayan Sakharam Fadnis, Chairman of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates of the town of Satara.

The title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, is conferred upon the following :—Maulvie Muhammad Ali Khan, Dinapore, Bengal ; Shaikh Altaf Hossein Rais, of Lucknow, Landholder and Honorary Magistrate, Cawnpore ; and Mr. Rustomjee Jamasjee Ashburner, late Treasurer, Bombay Currency Office.

The title of Khan Saheb, as a personal distinction, is conferred upon Mr. Rustomjee Maneckjee, late Presidency Pay Office, Bombay.

The title of Kyet Haye Zaung Shwe Salive Ya Min, as a personal distinction, is conferred upon the following :—Maung Bawa 2nd Judge of the Rangoon Small Cause Court ; Maung Po, Extra Assistant Commissioner ; Insein Maung Po Hmyin, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Rangoon.

FALLING IN OF A ROOF AT LAHORE.

SEVERAL BOYS KILLED AND INJURED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 29.

On Saturday morning, at half-past-twelve, the roof of the large dormitory of the Boys' High School fell in, one heavy beam first giving way, killing three boys, two of them brothers, and slightly injuring three others. The beds were smashed to pieces.

One boy, named Molony, gave evidence at the inquest that finding himself uninjured, he quickly extricated the others with a little help. In most cases only the legs could be seen. He was accorded praise for presence of mind.

It is fortunate that the accident occurred on the last Saturday of the month. It being a holiday six boys were absent.

The dormitory was built only three years ago.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

Brigade-Surgeons Temple and Scott are appointed on the Viceroy's Personal Staff.

Surgeon-Major Wilkie officiates as Statistical Officer, Sanitary Department, *vice* Surgeon-Major Stephen.

Mr. Girdlestone, Resident, Nepaul, is granted a month's leave.

Captain Herbert officiates as Political Agent, Bhurtpore, during the leave of Colonel Euan Smith.

Subedar-Majors Dost Muhammad, of the 29th, and Rama Karilkar, of the 28th Bombay Infantry, are admitted to the First and Second Classes of the Order of British India.

COLONEL NEWMARCH.

There was a special Council to-day to swear in Colonel Newmarch.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats irregular.

G. F. Dhollera	3¼d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ " "	73½
3 " Consols for account	101⅞
3½ " Sterling Loan	102
4½ " French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	45⅛

Arrival.—Bernicia

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	75,000 bales.
" " " Surats	5,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	90,000 "
" " " Surats	11,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	633,000 "
" " Surats	53,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London	16,000 "

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

Tavoy route interrupted beyond Moulmein.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, May 29.

10 p.m.	81·4

SUNDAY, May 30.

6 a.m.	83·7
10 a.m.	88·2
2 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	89·1

THE Thakore Sahib of Wudhwan will leave by train for Poona at 7-45 this morning. A salute of 9 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his departure.

IT has been arranged that during the monsoon passengers and mails will be landed at the Carnac Bunder.

THE muggy heat in Bombay was until a day or two since a frequent subject of complaint. But we are well off in comparison with those who have to drag a weary existence at Jacobabad, where the temperature is almost phenomenal, being, according to the official account, 122 degrees in the shade on Friday.

VISCOUNT CLANDEBOYE has returned to Simla from his trip to Kashmere, and resumed his duties on the Viceregal Staff.

THE income of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce from all sources in 1885 amounted to Rs. 32,371. There was a balance of Rs. 4,703 in hand at the end of the year.

IT is under contemplation to station a battalion at Manipur, with a view to securing a base from which to open out the country from Tummu to Bhamo.

THE Indian portion of the Afghan Boundary Commission hope to be back in India by August.

THE Joint Boundary Commission were to leave Andkhui on Tuesday last to complete the last section of the Afghan frontier to the Oxus. The sickness which had been so prevalent in the country after the recent inundations has become less severe. Mr. Griesbach, who had fallen sick on the Bamian road, is reported better, and rejoins Colonel Ridgeway's party at Andkhui.

LIEUTENANT F. C. E. CHILDERS, R.A., Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, is very ill at Ootacamund with typhoid fever. He is the youngest son of the Home Secretary, and he arrived in Madras with Sir Herbert Macpherson last March.

COLONEL BEN WILLIAMS, accompanied by Veterinary Surgeon Raymond, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, left India on Thursday for Persia, on special remount duty.

CAPTAIN GORDON, in charge of the Reserve Depôt at Saharunpur, will officiate as Director of Army Remount Operations, during Colonel Ben Williams' absence on special duty in Persia.

THE French mail steamer *Tibre* was caught in the cyclone after leaving Madras on the way to Colombo. Her hull and engines were damaged. She is under repairs, and will leave here on Sunday.

DR. GERLICH, the newly-appointed Consul-General for the German Empire at Calcutta, attended a meeting of merchants specially interested in the Indian trade, at Hamburg, a few days before the mail left, when he listened to their views and promised to do all he could to promote their interests in the new field of his official activity.

THE following native gentlemen were presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at a levee held by command of the Queen on the 3rd May :—Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Colabawalla ; Mr. Muncherjee Dossabhai Cama, Mr. Pundit Bishan Narayen Das, Mr. Sorabjee Manockjee Kaka, and Pundit Tri Lal.

THE Darjeeling correspondent of the *Englishman* writes :—"It will be a cruel pity if, after all the trouble and expense that will have been undergone the Tibetans, or rather the Llamas of Tibet, will not have the Mission. It is more than rumoured here that they will not receive it, and will do their level best to stop it on the Jeylap pass. They seem to have an idea that if the English get a finger over the frontier, the whole hand will follow, and, believing that the hand can grasp, and grasp tightly, they say to themselves 'then where shall we be.'"

REUTER'S telegram about the Tibet Mission is believed to be a little out of date. It is said that the Chinese Government about a fortnight ago did raise a question regarding the strength of the Mission escort, which has been much exaggerated in certain English papers. An explanation was sent to Pekin showing that only 76 sepoys were going, and that the number of followers was mainly due to six weeks' supplies having to be carried. This explanation was apparently considered satisfactory at Pekin, and the fact that the Chinese Ampa at Lhassa has sent a deputation to, and that three principal Lamas also arrived at the Sikkim frontier some days ago, points to the Mission being well received. It is known that the Chinese authorities have received orders from Pekin directing them to receive Mr. Macaulay on arrival at the frontier. Mr. Macaulay himself arrived in India by last mail.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs :—"The great meeting of the Liberal party has been held to-day. The whole of the Liberal party was not represented, as the Whigs were not invited. Mr. Chamberlain, as a protest against the ostracism of the Liberals, refused to attend. Mr. Gladstone's announcements had the result nevertheless of practically destroying all opposition in the Radical ranks, and Mr. Chamberlain, deserted by his supporters, will probably give his support in the end to the Ministry. The second great result of the meeting is that the concessions which it was rumoured Mr. Gladstone intended to make are now finally assured. The Irish members are to retain their places in the English Parliament upon all matters of Imperial policy. Mr. Gladstone has also modified the money clauses of his Bill connected with the Irish contribution to the Imperial Treasury and the subtractions to be made from Irish revenue."

THE same correspondent says it is announced that the Maharaja Dhulip Singh has decided to return from Aden to London.

ON the retirement of Mr. Chisholm, the Madras Government asked that the appointment of Consulting Architect might be made a permanent one, with a maximum salary of Rs. 1,200 a month, and requested that a suitable man, on a five years' covenant, might be sent out from England, on a salary of Rs. 900, rising to Rs. 1,200 by annua, increments of Rs. 100. The Imperial Government approved of the proposal that the post of Consulting Architect should be a permanent post in the Madras P. W. D., but deprecated the suggestion that a man be procured from England, as it was doubtful if one, with the necessary qualifications, would come out on the salary offered, and if he did he would have had no Indian experience. It was therefore recommended that, as there was always a number of officers in the P. W. D., who had a taste for architecture, the post be given to a P. W. officer. The Madras Government having assented thereto, the Secretary of State has now sanctioned the post being made a permanent appointment, to be held by a P. W. officer of any rank below that of Chief Engineer, the incumbent, if a Superintending Engineer already when taking up the appointment, or if promoted to such after appointment, being considered a supernumeray and in the roll for promotion.

IN the first Arts Examination of the Calcutta University 762 candidates have been successful, of whom 67 passed in the 1st Division, 293 in the 2nd, and 402 in the 3rd. The North-West Provinces and Oudh have not been on the whole so successful in this examination as they were in the B. A., only 90 candidates have passed, of whom 4, 29, and 57 figure in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions, respectively. The Muir Central College takes an easy lead passing 26 candidates, of whom 3 were in the First Division, 4 in the 2nd, and 19 in the 3rd. Brij Nandan Pershad, a student of the Muir Central College, stands second on the whole list of passed candidates. Canning, College, Lucknow, comes next with 18 passed students, but none in the First Division. We are glad to see that two young ladies from the Girls' High School, Allahabad, have passed the first Arts Examination, one in the 1st Division and one in the 2nd With regards to the Entrance Examination, a grand total of 1,337 candidates have passed, with 264, 668, and 405 in the three Divisions, respectively. Of these, 220 passed from these Provinces, with 36, 121 and 63 in the three Divisions.

MAJOR HOBDAY, R.E., who is charged with the survey operations in Upper Burma, has produced a map of the country about Mandalay, in which are incorporated all the various road surveys made in the neighbourhood by officers accompanying the flying columns. Major Hobday has now gone on to Bhamo whence he will accompany the punitive expedition against the Ponkhan Chief.

THE *Indian Daily News* is sorry to see that some of the men who have been sent to Burma to join the new military police have not been behaving well, but have, in some instances, treated the people in a way that is decidedly not calculated to make British rule acceptable to them. "These, we presume, are undrilled men, and not those recruited from the native regiments. Would it not be well to keep back any more such men who may be enlisted for the work in India until they have received some disciplinary instruction in the behaviour proper for them to observe, which should be conciliatory and friendly to peaceable people ? They will have abundant material on which to exercise their spirit of aggressiveness if they reserve that for dacoits."

A TELEGRAM from Kashmere a few days back announced the arrival at Jammu of 300 Ladakhis with complaints to the Maharaja of the oppressions practised upon them in their own land. The investigation that has followed seems to show that the Wazeer of Ladakh has been violent in his exactions from the people ; and the Maharaja has despatched Dewan Luchman Dass to Srinagar to institute further inquiries into the matter. The Wazeer denies the charges brought against him, and asserts that he is the victim of a changed fiscal policy in Kashmere. He has to collect a larger revenue than hithertofore, and has to send it in to Kashmere instead of spending it in the country ; and this has incensed the people against him. Meantime the Ladakhis continue to pour in to Jammu, where above a thousand of them are now collected.

THE reports on the weather from the tea-growing districts are generally favourable, but the gardens in Assam and Kachar are mostly behind hand in the quantity manufactured. Samples of the teas made from the second flush are beginning to arrive, and promise fair quality, but the market still remains closed, and no public sale will probably be held before the 3rd proximo. There have, however, been a few lots sold privately, and altogether 7,800 packages, representing 648,000 lbs., have been cleared, chiefly on garden account.

THE *Englishman* says :—"Some designing persons have been trying tricks upon one of the Jodhpur Chiefs. Letters purporting to come from the Foreign Office, and seriously impugning the Chief's character, have been placed in the hands of the Calcutta police, who are investigating the affair."

RUMOURS are current in the Peshawar bazaar of the death of the Amir of Cabul. The statement is believed to be untrue, though Abdur Rahman is said to be again ill.

THE Native Normal School at Umballa has ceased to exist, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Marsh, Superintendent, Native Army Schools, ceased to hold the appointment months ago, but his advertisement of the 27th August, 1885, for schoolmasters, still fills a page of the *N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette !*

IF proof were wanted that journalism may open a road to anything or anywhere—even to Madagascar—it has been supplied by the appointment of quite a batch of Parisian journalists into the French Foreign Ministry, the following appointments having just been chronicled—M. J. de Savoureux, editor of the *Paris* (Rep. Min.), as Vice-President of the first class of Tamatave ; M. Pinard, editor of the *Radical* (Ultra-Rad.), as Vice-President at Majunga ; M. de Coutouly, former editor of the *Temps* (Rep.), as Consul at Gibraltar ; and M. Le Prevoat, publisher, as Vice-President of Tonkin. To which appointments a freedom-loving contemporary, after congratulating the gentlemen in question, remarks that "they are happy to exchange their independence for the functionary's collar, which is a matter for congratulation."

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR C. EGAN, General List, Cavalry, has resigned his appointment in the Transport Department, and reverted to regimental duty at Gorakhpore. Major Egan was formerly in the Military Accounts Department, Poona, but did not get on well with Colonel Chitty, and consequently had to leave it.

LIEUTENANT A. C. YATE, 27th Beloochees, has been appointed paid attaché in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster General's Department, *vice* Lieutenant Wheeler, vacated.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the suspension of the issue of Chicago beef to soldiers in the plains during the hot weather, unless the men desire it. The issue to corps in the hills will continue, and will be resumed in the plains on October 15th. The men are to receive 1½ lb. of the Chicago beef in lieu of 1 lb. of fresh meat, until the surplus stock is exhausted.

COLONEL HURLOCK PRITCHARD, Controller, Military Accounts, Bombay, proceeds on 90 days' privilege leave to England in July.

COLONEL P. E. HARRIS, late Commandant of the 11th Bengal Infantry, has arrived at Calcutta from Burma and taken over the command of the Presidency Volunteers from Major W. A. Browne.

LIEUTENANT H. B. BROWNLOW, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. STEPHEN, M.B., relieved Surgeon-General H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, who proceeded on furlough on the 15th May.

LIEUTENANT R. P. APTHORP, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, has been invested with the powers of a Magistrate within the cantonment of Subathu.

LIEUTENANT P. R. T. GURDON, Wing Officer, 26th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to the Commission in Assam.

LIEUTENANT B. E. FRANCIS, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles, commissioned in May 1875, has retired, retaining his rank and to wear his uniform.

THE Secretary of State for War has been advised that the expression "pay" in the 1st proviso of sub-section 5 of section 144 of the Army Act of 1881 covers all military emoluments whatsoever, and that therefore staff pay coming to a soldier in addition to the pay of his rank is, equally with such ordinary pay, within the protection accorded by the portion of the Army Act quoted. It will thus be seen that the pay of rank, ration money, horse or other allowance, or staff pay of any kind, cannot be attached under the authority of courts of law.

CAPTAIN G. ADYE, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed officiating Adjutant to the Behar Volunteer Light Horse, during the absence of Captain O'Meally, on furlough.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. DE N. O. STOCKWELL, 2nd Battalion Lincoln Regiment, is expected to get the command of the 1st Battalion from the 3rd May, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Rudge, who vacated on completion of tenure of command.

MAJOR J. A. BOURDILLON, Mounted Infantry, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, is proceeding home on six months' leave, and intends competing at Wimbledon.

MAJOR GENERAL CHAMIER, Royal Artillery, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras Circle, has been granted leave in India on private affairs for 91 days.

MAJOR H. M. CAINE, Paymaster, 2nd Royal West Surrey Regiment, has proceeded on leave for six months.

A COMMITTEE of Paymastership has been formed in the 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, with Major C. Hackett as President and officiating Paymaster, during the absence of Captain Whittingdale on six months' leave.

CLASSICISM, CRITICISM, OR WHAT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you have a cultivated literary taste, and the *Pioneer* seems to call it in question for publishing my verses on Greece, I beg insertion of the following :—

The writer in the *Pioneer* says Byron never wrote lines like my—

"In eighteen hundred twenty-one," &c., &c.

Now let him turn to Byron's Siege of Corinth. The second verse is—

"In eighteen hundred years and ten,"

showing that the poet by no means considered dates as incompatible with verse. Why will critics make such bad shots ? . . . but there ! I will say no more.

As the only other fault which the *Pioneer's* anonymous critic has to find is that the verses are elaborated, I am very much obliged to him. They are elaborated to almost the full measure that their compass admits, and as they were written in about half an hour, and yet show signs of elaboration, they cannot be much amiss. "Bear's Grease" is a sort of a joke on the part of my critic which I fancy has no place in the higher criticism, but it will not be a joke if Greece throws herself into the arms of the northern Bear, which we seem to be driving her to do.—I am yours, &c.,

CAMERON MACDOWALL.

[*** The critic scarcely knew what he was doing in trying to make such an eminent leader in the Romantic School as Byron bear testimony against our contributor. Had he been in Paris on a certain night in 1830 he would doubtless have been amongst the astonished classicists who were amazed at the barbarism of the dialogue in "Hernani" in which one character asks "*Quelle heure est il ?*" and the other answers "*Minuit.*" The classicists urged that the only way in which a dramatist who was not a barbarian could say that it was twelve o'clock was "*Du haut de ma demeure, seigneur, l'horloge enfin sonne la douzieme heure,*" and Dr. MacDowall's way of calling a spade a spade, even in chronology, would have shocked them as it has shocked his critic. But who would have thought that Allahabad, which has shown such hospitality to Theosophy, would have become a refuge and a resting place for the classicism which Hugo drove from France and which Byron did so much to drive from England ? —ED., *B. G.*]

A PROTEST FROM SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a great pity that an excellent cause should be spoiled by the indiscretion and impatience of its promoters. A meeting was called on the 24th inst. in the local girls' school, to commemorate the 68th anniversary of Her Imperial Majesty's Birthday, and to adopt the resolutions passed by the National Congress a few months ago in Bombay. Most of the leading Government servants, pleaders, doctors and merchants, whose duty it was to show their loyalty to their Imperial Mistress by their presence, stayed away in order to avoid voting sheep-like for the important resolutions of the Congress without an opportunity of discussing them. Some of those that were present strougly protested against bringing in a matter of such political importance on a day of rejoicing, and proposed to call a separate meetiug for the purpose, but Mr. Mahiputram, of the Ahmedabad Training College, in whose charge the resolutions were, would not listen to any protest and insisted upon going through the programme in spite of every opposition. This high-handedness offended the feelings of the audience, and gentlemen like R. B. Jagjivandass, R. B. Ochavram, Sheth Dwarkadas, Dr. Lullubhai, the Postmaster, the City Magistrate and several others marked their disapprobation of Mr. Mahipatram's conduct by abruptly leaving the meeting. Confusion ensued, people began to murmur, and the resolutions which were the result of the intelligence of the best brains that India could produce, were only approved by school boys and others who were entirely strangers to such things. If the public voice is stifled in this way, I fear it will lose the weight and importance which it ought to possess, and there will be an end to its being heard by Government with respect. It is only of late that by the assiduous exertions of our public men it has come into existence and commenced to do a little good, and it is the duty of every well-wisher of India to foster and develope it by every means in his power, instead of allowing it to degnerate by vanity and obstinacy.—Yours, &c.,

Surat, May 28. X.

THE SHOE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the foot covering of the sepoy is attracting attention, may I suggest the combination 'spatpatti' worn by many of the Bengal regiments ; it looks extremely neat, and is very serviceable ? I have worn it for some years when out fishing or shooting, and can speak to its efficiency ; it is simply a spat with a strap under the foot, and with buttons at the side. It is continued upwards in the form of a 'patti' ; it can be worn either with boot or shoe (English), and is easily and quickly put on or off. Pattis are the only leg covering for either British or native soldiers on service, or on the march ; the knickerbocker gaiter worn by the Bombay troops is about as ugly and unserviceable a combination as could, with much thought, have been devised.—Yours, &c., X. Z.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, May 28.—The barometer has risen rather quickly at Surat, Deesa, and Kurrachee ; slightly in Central India and the south of the Peninsula. It is falling elsewhere, quickly at Derajat. The pressure is lowest in the Punjab. East to south-east winds prevail in Northern India. South-westerly on Malabar Coast, but westerly in the rest of Peninsula and Central India plateau ; southerly at the head of the bay. The skies are thickly clouded in Burma and Assam. They are less cloudy than yesterday in the Peninsula and Bengal, and clear elsewhere, except in the north-west Himalaya, where it is again very cloudy. The temperature has fallen in Bombay, Rajputana, Burma, and parts of Upper India. It has risen elsewhere. The highest temperature yesterday was 122 at Jacobabad. Rain to-day :—Diamond Island, 3 inches ; Silcher, Dacca, and Mangalore, 1 inch. Several smaller falls previously :—Calicut, 1½ inch ; and Moulmein, 1 inch.

May 29.—The barometer is steady in Bengal and a large portion of the Peninsula. It has risen moderately elsewhere. The pressure is lowest in the Punjab. South-east winds prevail in the Upper Provinces ; south-west in Sind, Rajputana, Guzerat and the Konkan ; westerly in the Central Indian plateau and the rest of the Peninsula ; southerly at the head of the bay. The skies are overcast and rainy in Burma, N.-W. Provinces, and Eastern Punjab, and partially clouded elsewhere. The temperature has risen in Bengal and Assam and fallen generally elsewhere ; very quickly in parts of Upper India. Rain to-day :—Indore, 4 inches ; Moulmein and Meerut, 2 inches ; Simla, Mussoorie, Thyetmyo, Tounghoo, Diamond Island, and Dhulia over 1 inch ; yesterday Naini Tal, 1½ inch.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(May 30, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rainfall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·627	91·0	SSW	13	0·00
Surat	·691	92·0	SW	Fresh.	0·00
Bombay	·764	88·2	SSW	20	0·00
Ratnagherry	·788	88·0	SSW	6	0·03
Karwar	·802	85·5	W	Mod.	0·00
Mangalore ..	·818	85·9	NW	4	0·08
Calicut	...	—	...	..	...
Cochin	·857	79·0	ESE	Mod.	1·14
Masulipatam	·647	88·8	SW	12	0·05
Madras	·779	80·3	ENE	3	0·11
Negapatam ..	·762	87·8	SW	0	0.00

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MAY 18.

To meet the increasing demand for funds which the Goa Government sadly needed, a new scale of judicial fees was introduced during the administration of Viscount de Pago de Arcos. The increase in this instance was more than treble, and public opinion did its utmost to show decided opposition to the measure by adducing conclusive arguments that litigants would be precluded from seeking justice under the prohibitory rate. It might have been a desirable step to deter people fond of litigation if there were easy means of discouraging unscrupulous oppressors from taking advantage of the inability of their victims without the fear of retaliation. Owing to the want of such a safeguard the new table of fees has worked disadvantageously both to the Government and the people by reducing the number of suits and debarring the less wealthy from seeking justice. The Governor-General, who at once saw the inadaptability of the increased rate, has, with the concurrence of the Advocate General, cancelled the new scale, and ordered the levy of fees in future by the old judicial table. His Excellency the Governor-General has also relieved the British India Steam Navigation Company from the payment of a certain amount for the maintenance of a separate Custom House staff rendered necessary by the regular service of the Company's steamers at Goa.

The order from the Governor-General cancelling the tax of 10 per cent. from the fund of the village communities has created a favourable impression, which was displayed by a splendid demonstration at Margaum on the 2nd instant by illuminating the principal streets, and letting of fireworks. A large number of people passed through the streets and raised vociferous *vivas* to the Governor-General. Similar manifestations have been also announced in several other villages in favour of His Excellency. Senhor Alfred Augusto da Fonseca Aragao, the new District Judge of Mapuça, took charge of his office on the 8th instant. The occasion was availed of for giving him a public welcome, and for this purpose a number of the leading inhabitants assembled at the Court House. The ceremony with the assistance of a band passed off very pleasantly, and the new Judge must have been surprised and pleased at the splendid reception accorded to him.

I have just heard that the Governor-General has issued an order forbidding all military officers the use of the umbrella, and that they are also prohibited from going about without their uniform and sword. The Governor-General has also signified his intention of making retrenchments in the expenditure, and for this purpose a scheme of reduction will be shortly launched. As a first instalment of the measure the two bands, now amalgamated into one, will in future be reduced to 21 members. Military officers, holding staff appointments, will be remanded to their respective regiments. The latter measure will break the monopoly of the favourites of accumulating the pay of several posts into one man. The scheme is highly popular. It is calculated to relieve the financial pressure which the country is feeling. But the task will be an arduous one. It will be attacking the lion in his own den, for there is a combination among the officials for monopolising State employments. The Governor is sure to meet with great opposition. It would have been advisable if he had gone about this business gradually. If precipitation is bad, it is dangerous in this instance, as he is sure to be thwarted by those about him whose co-operation would be nece ssary to carry the project of reduction into execution.

The Rev. Francis Xavier de Loyola, the editor of *O Crente*, has been honoured by the Pope with the title of "Monsieur Supernumerary Private Chamberlain." The distinction will give special satisfaction to the Goanese clergy, whose claims rarely find recognition at the Pontifical Court.

The weather has been growing warmer day by day. For the last three or four days there has been a slight drizzling during nights ; but last night there was a heavy downpour, which lasted for a quarter of an hour, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The atmosphere has cooled down, and the weather is very pleasant. The sky is still cloudy, and probably there will be another downpour this night.

THE ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

THE following Circular has been issued :—

1. Officers of British regiments may, with the approval of the Secretary of State for War, qualify in India for appointment to the Army Pay Department, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th June 1884. See also section V. paragraphs 94A to 94K of the Queen's Regulations.

2. The appointments are conferred on combatant officers under the age of forty years, who have completed not less than seven years' commissioned service in the regimental rank of lieutenant or captain.

3. A candidate will address his application through his Commanding Officer to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for transmission to the home authorities, and will enclose therewith a record of his services on War Office Form 388, and a statement of any prior service as acting paymaster of a regiment, or as an active member of a Committee of Paymastership.

4. His Commanding Officer will submit a confidential report expressing his opinion upon the qualifications of the officer to undertake financial duties, and will also furnish the following certificate :—"I hereby certify that I am not aware of anything affecting the honour or character of——, and I consider him in every way fit to undertake financial duties, and to be entrusted with the control of public moneys."

5. As soon as the necessary authority for the applicant to be placed on probation is received from the home authorities, and there is a vacancy in the Army Pay Department in India for him, he will, under orders from the Adjutant-General in India, be required to undergo a period of six months' probation as specified below, which may be extended to a maximum period of one year. At any time during his probation he may be ordered to return to his regiment, and should he proceed on leave during such probation, he will cease to be a probationer.

6. For a period of three months the candidate will be attached to a regimental paymaster's office for the purpose of learning the work, his appointment being announced in Regimental Orders, and the date notified at once to the Adjutant-General for report to the Horse Guards. At the expiration of that period the Commanding Officer will report to the Adjutant-General, in detail, upon the manner in which the candidate has performed the duties entrusted to him. The report will be directed specially to the following points :—

(*a*) The degree of attention that has been given to the duties of, and the desire evinced to qualify for, the department.

(*b*) Acquaintance with the financial regulations of the Army, and readiness in disposing of the various questions that arise in a pay office.

(*c*) Acquaintance with the duties attending the payment of the soldiers and the preparation and checking of pay lists and other documents connected therewith.

(*d*) Knowledge of book-keeping by double entry.

(*e*) Aptitude for accounts, quickness at figures, and neatness at work.

(*f*) General intelligence and ability.

7. The first period of probation may, under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, be curtailed or dispensed with altogether, if the candidate has had previous service as acting paymaster of a regiment or battalion, and the Commanding Officer can certify that he is qualified.

8. If the Commanding Officer's report is satisfactory, the candidate will, under orders from the Adjutant-General, proceed at the public expense to Calcatta, Madras, or Bombay, whichever may be nearest to his station, and there be attached to the Military Accounts Department for a further period of three months under the direction of the Controller of Military Accounts. At the end of that time, if considered qualified, he will be finally examined in the following tests by a committee composed of the Controller, the Pay Examiner, and a Regimental Paymaster, whose report is to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General for transmission to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

TESTS.

The preparation of a general state of accounts from the vouchers ; examination of troop and company muster rolls ; posting in General Account Book and Ledger ; abstracting of debits and credits for proof of Regimental Pay List ; preparation of balance sheets and of monthly estimates.

The candidate will also be examined as to his knowledge of the Pay Warrant, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., part. I., so far as it relates to British troops : Instructions for the payment of British troops serving in India, and Savings Bank regulations ; knowledge of book-keeping by double entry (to the extent required by Army accounts) ; the duties attending the payment of soldiers, aptitude for accounts, quickness at figures, neatness in work, and general intelligence and ability.

The proceedings of the Board will be accompanied by any special observations which the Board may see fit to make regarding a candidate's qualifications for the duties of a paymaster.

9. The second period of probation cannot, under any circumstances, be curtailed.

10. The result of the Controller's examination (Bengal, Madras, or Bombay) is also to be telegraphed to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, and made known to the candidate himself, who, if pronounced qualified, will be provisionally appointed to the Pay Department, and posted as Paymaster to a regiment or battalion, the necessary intimation being made to him by the Military Secretary. Until the receipt of this intimation he will remain attached to the Military Accounts Department.

11. The Commanding Officer of a regiment or battalion to which a paymaster is posted should, without delay, report to the Military Secretary the date on which the paymaster joined the regiment or battalion, and commenced to draw pay as such.

12. The date of commission in the department will be determined by the date on which the candidate commenced his first period of probation in the Regimental Pay Office, such antedate, however, carrying no back pay.

13. An officer will not be required to resign his combatant commission on appointment to the Army Pay Department, but will be seconded in his regiment for a period of five years, including the term of his probation, at the end of which time he may either elect to revert to regimental duty, or to be permanently appointed to the Pay Department. In the latter case he will be required to resign his commission ; and his application should be forwarded to the Military Secretary, accompanied with the usual declaration.

14. An officer while serving on his combatant commission in the Army Pay Department will receive pay as an officer of that department.

15. The term of service in India for Paymaster is five years from the date of embarkation from England.

16. Paymasters ordered to India for duty from other foreign stations, will reckon their tour of service from the date of their original departure from England, and not from the date of their arrival in India.

17. Leave of any description up

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 27th instant :—

Resumed consideration of letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th May, submitting an offer by Hajee Adam Hajee Abba to lease for 50 years 444 4-9 square yards land on Apollo Reclamation at the following rents:—For corner plot, 355 5-9 square yards, for 1st 10 years, Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum ; for 2nd 10 years, Rs. 1¾ per square yard per annum ; for remaining 30 years, Rs. 2¼ per square yard per annum. For frontage strip, 88 8-9 square yards for 1st 10 years, Re. 1 per square yard per annum ; for 2nd 10 years Rs. 1¼ per square yard per annum ; for remaining 30 years Rs. 2 per square yard per annum. The Traffic Manager states that the applicant proposes to build on 422 square yards and to spend Rs. 30,000 on a building of three floors. The chairman reported that Mr. Hajee Adam Hajee Abba had verbally intimated his willingness to arch over the footpath provided he is only charged, for the space arched over, half the rate charged for the adjoining frontage, and that the building conditions be such as he can accept, and that, with regard to these conditions, the necessary inquiry had been made of the Municipal Commissioner.

Resolution.—The lease of Port Trust land should be granted as applied for. If the Municipality will agree to sell to the Trust the footpath in front of any site adjoining the Colaba Causeway on which the lessee may wish to erect an arcade over the footpath, and this at a rate equal to one-half of that which the Trustees would charge for the adjoining land for the first 20 years of a 50 years' lease ; this should be arranged and the lessee charged half rate of rent.

Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 18th May, submitting a petition from certain firewood merchants at Mody Bay for permission to continue covering their firewood stacks on the bunder with jowlies instead of having a tiled roof. They explain that when the stack of firewood is large, the roof has sometimes to be raised, and that this would be impracticable with tiles. The Traffic Manager recommends that their request be granted as a special case ; as the applicants have already signed an agreement taking the risk of fire.

Resolution.—The demand made by the Trustees for a tiled roof to these firewood stacks is withdrawn, and cadjan roofs may be allowed during the rains if consistent with Municipal regulations ; but it should be understood that under no circumstances will cadjan roofs be allowed except between 1st June and 31st October.

Read letter from the Health Officer, Municipality, dated 14th May, drawing attention to the filthy state of the foreshore off Ghorupdeo, and stating that not only is this portion of the foreshore fouled by people squatting over it, but that drainage trickles on to it. The Health Officer suggests that a staff be appointed for the special purpose of the conservancy of the foreshore from Mazagon to Sewree, and also of prosecuting persons fouling the ground.

Read memo. by the chairman, dated 19th May, stating that the question was considered at a meeting between the Health Officer, the Traffic Manager, and himself ; that it was shown that the population on the Port Trust property referred to is comparatively trifling ; that the fouling of the Port Trust property is chiefly done not by people for whom the Trustees are responsible, but by people who occupy other land, and who come to the foreshore only for natural purposes ; it was further shown that the Trustees ought not to be responsible for drainage trickling on to their property. The chairman states that it was arranged that as the Trustees are responsible for the men handling timber, and as a certain percentage of the fouling is done by them, he should ask the Trustees to sanction two sweepers at Rs. 10 each a month to be employed in keeping as clean as practicable the worst parts of the foreshore between Tank Bunder causeway and the road leading from the arched bungalow to the foreshore immediately to the south of the entrance to the Frere Land canals—the men to be employed until the monsoon rain begins, and if necessary again after the rains. He reports that the Health Officer stated that steps are being taken by the Municipality to ensure proper cesspools being provided by the people concerned.

Resolution.—Two sweepers at Rs. 10 each may be entertained for the purpose indicated until the monsoon rains begin. If required after the rains, further sanction should be applied for.

Read letter from the chairman, Liverpool Steam Ship Pioneers' Association, dated 29th April, again urging the Trustees to construct a dry dock in connection with their Dock Extension. He states that because of the expense and delay in transporting, the present dry dock accommodation in Bombay is only used under the necessity of distress or of being compelled to clean and paint a vessel on account of her long absence from a home port. He suggests that the communication passing between the present dock and the new dock would form a suitable site for a dry dock without injury to the working of the dock system, and that a considerable revenue would thus accrue in consequence of vessels preferring to dock and paint in Bombay rather than in England on account of the climate and cheapness of labour.

Resolution.—Consideration postponed, Mr. Forbes-Adam having intimated that he is about to leave Bombay for a few weeks, the subject should be brought up on his return.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Report from the Port Officer, dated 22nd May, that nine cargo boats sank in the harbour on the evening of 21st instant.

Report by Traffic Manager that Rs. 19,629 was collected for Town duty on behalf of the Municipality in April against Rs. 57,242 in April 1885.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 25th May 1886.	For week ending 25th May 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	38	30
" " out of "	39	36
" transported "	25	19
" attended to "	6	3

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 24th May 1886.	For week ending 24th May 1885.
Vessels entered	16	17
" left	16	18
" remaining in Dock	17	16

MR. MOLESWORTH ON BI-METALLISM.

ON May 26, Mr. Molesworth delivered an interesting lecture on bi-metallism at the United Service Institute before a large audience. The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Justice Cunningham, who pointed out the urgent necessity of something being done to improve the position of silver and the need there was for united action.

Mr. Molesworth then read his address, dealing first of all with the various fallacies connected with the subject, such as that it was an abstruse question ; that it was opposed to the principles of political ecoomy ; and that England owed her prosperity to a gold currency, &c. He then traced the history of the gold and silver currency in Europe, pointing out the disasters which had followed the demonetisation of silver by France and Germany. The lecturer said that bi-metallism was not an experiment, but had already been successfully tried ; and if something were not done now to improve the position of silver, it would lead to monetary revolution which would distribute wealth in a far more unjust manner than at present existed.

At the close of the lecture, Sir Auckland Colvin proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Molesworth for his excellent and lucid address. It was in a happy moment, he said, that Mr. Molesworth had conceived the idea of forming what he (the speaker) might call a bi-metallic round table, and, like King Arthur, of bringing together the stoutest champions he could find to fight the battle of bi-metallism. It was ten years since the attention of the Government of India had been forcibly drawn to the probable effects on its revenues of demonetization of silver. In Europe they had been in the position of a seer in a trance, foreseeing and foretelling with painful anxiety and curious accuracy the evils that would befal them ; but while the Government of India, favoured perhaps by its peculiar position, devoted much attention to the subject in England, the public mind remained indifferent and inactive. It would be the main duty of this Association to enlighten English economists on this subject. In England politicians were now engaged in carefully noting the effects of a gold currency in various countries ; and we in India, by adding the experience of the East to the experience of the West, could enable them to round off their inquiries. In India they were agreed as to the necessity of improving the position of silver ; but unfortunately they were not agreed as to the fact that the commerce of the country was prejudiced by the depreciation of the metal. To explain this should be the special work of the Association. The department which the speaker represented would be glad to place all the materials at its command at the disposal of Mr. Molesworth and the Association ; for it was far too much interested to stand indolent, while independent coadjutors put their shoulders to the wheel.

The vote of thanks was warmly seconded by Sir Frederick Roberts, after which the meeting dispersed.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Its weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F. R. C. S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes : "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a daye will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained in three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for mor." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, all by chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees : Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE ROUTE TO TIBET.

As the time of departure draws nigh, the Tibetan Mission is attracting a good deal of attention. A correspondent sends to a Calcutta paper a brief diary of a trip to the Jeylapla Pass. The diary runs as follows.—

"Monday, November 29, left Darjiling. Wednesday, December 1st, left Kalimpong. Thursday, December 2nd, left Pheelong ; crossed into Independent Sikkim ; camped at Dulepchen just above Bungli. Friday, December 3rd, from Dulopchen to Lingtam. Saturday, December 4th, to Jeyluk. Sunday, December 5th, to Gnatong. Monday, December 6th, to Jeylapla. The bridges on the track were mostly impassable, but they have probably been since then repaired. The track led up and down the intervening mountains, and each day's march averaged 10 to 12 miles or so, with light baggage and good coolies. The track rises and falls between 3,500 and 6,000 feet until the rise to the Jeyluk, which is over 10,000, while Gnatong is over 13,000, the Jeylap itself being about 14,300. In December the upland pastures round Gnatong were covered with snow. The feeling called mountain sickness was experienced for the last part of the ascent to the Pass. From the Jeylap you look down into a very deep river valley in Tibet, with ridge upon ridge rising on the other side up to the monster Chumala Rhi, with his snow cone rising to 24,000 feet above the sea. Around and beyond him are many other monster, mystic peaks, studding an unknown country. The track here alluded to was made passable by Mr. Edgar when Deputy Commissioner of Darjiling. In 1880 its state was inspected by the then Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Waller, who, accompanied by Mr. Paul (now about to retraverse the same road), went along it as far as the Jeylap. No guards or Tibetan officials of any kind were found at that time at the frontier, and an unopposed entry might have been made into the Grand Lama's dominions."

ENGLAND AND GERMANY IN THE PACIFIC.

THE following is the text of the Declaration between the Government of Great Britain and the German Empire relating to the demarcation of the British and German spheres of influence in the Western Pacific, which was signed by Sir Edward Malet and Prince Bismarck at Berlin on April 6 :—

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Government of His Majesty the German Emperor, having resolved to define the limits of the British and German spheres of influence in the Western Pacific ;

The undersigned, duly empowered for that purpose, viz :—

1. Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, Her Britannic Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary ;

2. Count Herbert Bismarck, His Imperial Majesty's Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ;

Have agreed, on behalf of their respective Governments, to make the following declaration :—

1. For the purpose of this declaration the expression "Western Pacific" means that part of the Pacific Ocean lying between the 15th parallel of north latitude and the 30th parallel of south latitude, and between the 165th meridian of longitude west and the 130th meridian of longitude east of Greenwich.

2. A conventional line of demarcation in the Western Pacific is agreed to, starting from the north-east coast of New Guinea, at a point near Mitre Rock, on the 8th parallel of south latitude, being the boundary between the British and German Possessions on that coast, and following that parallel to Point A, and thence continuing to Points B, C, D, E, F, and G, as indicated in the accompanying Charts, which points are situated as follows :—A, 8° south latitude, 154° longitude east of Greenwich ; B, 7° 15' south latitude, 155° 25' east longitude ; C, 7° 15' south latitude, 155° 35' east longitude ; D, 7° 25' south latitude, 156° 40' east longitude ; E, 8° 50' south latitude, 159° 50' east longitude ; F, 6° north latitude, 173° 30' east longitude ; G, 15° north latitude, 173° 30' east longitude. The Point A is indicated on the British Admiralty Chart 780, Pacific Ocean (south-west sheet) ; the Points B, C, D, and E are indicated on the British Admiralty Chart 214 (South Pacific Solomon Islands) ; and the Points F and G on the British Admiralty Chart 781, Pacific Ocean (north-west sheet.)

3. Germany engages not to make acquisitions of territory, accept protectorates, or interfere with the extension of British influence, and to give up any acquisitions of territory or protectorates already established in that part of the Western Pacific lying to the east, south-east, or south of the said conventional line.

4. Great Britain engages not to make acquisitions of territory, accept protectorates, or interfere with the extension of German influence, and to give up any acquisitions of territory or protectorates already established in that part of the Western Pacific lying to the west, north-west, or north of the said conventional line.

5. Should further surveys show that any island, now indicated on the said charts as lying on one side of the said conventional line, are in reality on the other side, the said line shall be modified so that such islands shall appear on the same side of the line as at present shown on the said charts.

6. This declaration does not apply to the Navigator Islands (Samoa), which are affected by Treaties with Great Britain, Germany, and the United States ; nor to the Friendly Islands (Tonga), which are affected by Treaties with Great Britain and Germany ; nor to the Island of Niué (Savage Island), which groups of islands shall continue to form a neutral region ; nor to any islands or places in the Western Pacific which are now under the sovereignty or protection of any other civilised Power than Great Britain or Germany.

The following is the Declaration between the Governments of Great Britain and the German Empire relating to the Reciprocal Freedom of Trade and Commerce in the British and German Possessions and Protectorates in the Western Pacific, signed at Berlin on April 10 :—

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Government of His Majesty the German Emperor, having resolved to guarantee to each other, so soon as the British and German spheres of influence in the Western Pacific have been demarcated, reciprocal freedom of trade and commerce in their possessions and protectorates within the limits specified in the present declaration, the undersigned, Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary ; and Count Herbert Bismarck, His Imperial Majesty's Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, having been duly empowered to that effect, have agreed, on behalf of their respective Governments, to make the following declaration :—

1. For the purpose of this declaration the expression "Western Pacific" means that part of the Pacific Ocean lying between the 15th parallel of north latitude and the 30th parallel of south latitude and between the 165th meridian of longitude west and the 130th meridian of longitude east of Greenwich.

2. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor agree that the subjects of either State shall be free to resort to all the possessions or protectorates of the other State in the Western Pacific, and to settle there, and to acquire and to hold all kinds of property, and to engage in all descriptions of trade and professions, and agricultural and industrial undertakings, subject to the same conditions and laws, and enjoying the same religious freedom, and the same protection and privileges as the subjects of the Sovereign or Protecting State.

3. In all the British and German possessions and protectorates in the Western Pacific the ships of both States shall in all respects reciprocally enjoy equal treatment as well as most-favoured-nation treatment, and merchandise of whatever origin imported by the subjects of either State, under whatever flag, shall not be liable to any other or higher duties than that imported by the subjects of the other State or of any third Power.

4. All disputed claims to land alleged to have been acquired by a British subject in a German possession or protectorate, or by a German subject in a British possession or protectorate, prior to the proclamation of Sovereignty or of protectorate by either of the two Governments, shall be examined and decided by a Mixed Commission, to be nominated for that purpose by the two Governments.

The claim may, however, be settled by local authority alone, if the claimant to the land makes formal application to that effect.

5. Both Governments engage not to establish any Penal Settlements in, or to transport convicts to, the Western Pacific.

6. In this declaration the words "Possessions and Protectorates in the Western Pacific" shall not include the Colonies which now have fully constituted Governments and Legislatures.

The present declaration shall take effect from the date of its signature.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

TALMAGE'S EASTER SERMON.

THE Tabernacle Brooklyn was crowded on Easter Sundays services. Dr. Talmage took his text from 1 Cor., xv., 20 : "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept." In the course of his sermon he said :—

On this glorious Easter morning amid the music and the flowers, I give you Christian salutation. This morning Russian meeting Russian on the streets of St. Petersburg hails him with the salutation "Christ is risen," and is answered by his friend in salutation, "He is risen indeed." In some parts of England and Ireland to this very day there is the superstition that on Easter morning the sun dances in the heavens and well may we forgive such a superstition which illustrates the fact that the natural world seems to sympathize with the spiritual. Why, if a rambow this morning had fallen and struck the galleries, and struck the platform, the scene could not have been more radiant. Oh, how bright and how beutiful the flowers, and how much they make me think of Christ and his religion that brightens everything it touches—brightens our life, brightens our character, brightens society, brightens the Church, brightens everything. It is not religion that makes you gloomy, it is the lack of it. There is just as much religion in a wedding as in a burial; just as much religion in a smile as in a tear. Those gloomy Christians we sometimes see are the people to whom I like to lend money, for I never see them again ! The women came to the Saviour's tomb, and they dropped spices all around the tomb, and those spices were the seed that began to grow, and from them came all the flowers of this Eastern morn. The two angles robed in white took hold of the stone at the Saviour's tomb and they hurled it with such force down the hill that it crushed in the door of the world's sepulchre, and the stark and dead must come forth.

"If I should come to you this morning," he continued, "and ask you for the names of the great conquerors of the world, you would say Alexander, Cæsar, Philip, Napoleon I. Ah, my friends, you have forgotten to mention the name of a greater conqueror than all these—a cruel, a ghastly conqueror. He rode on a black horse across Waterloo, Atlanta and Chalons, the bloody hoofs crushing the hearts of nations. It is the conqueror Death. He carries a black flag and he takes no prisoners. He digs a trench across the hemispheres and fills it with the carcasses of nations. Fifty times would the world have been depopulated had not God kept making new generations. Fifty times the world would have swung lifeless through the air—no man on the mountain, no man on the sea, an abandoned ship ploughing through immensity. Again and again has he done this work with all generations. He is a monarch as well as a conqueror, his palace a sepulchre, his fountains the falling tears of a world. Blessed be God, in the light of this Easter morning I see the prophecy that his sceptre shall be broken and his palace shall be demolished."

Mr. Talmage said : You say that the human body changes every seven years, and by seventy years of age a man has had ten bodies, in the resurrection which will come up ? You say a man will die and his body crumble into dust, and that dust be taken up into the life of the vegetable ; an animal may eat the vegetable ; men eat the animal. In the resurrection, that body distributed in so many directions, how shall it be gathered up ? Have you any more questions of this style to ask ? Come in and ask them. I do not pretend to answer them. I fall back upon the announcement of God's word : "All who are in their graves shall come forth."

You have noticed, I suppose, in reading the story of the resurrection that almost every account of the Bible gives the idea that the characteristic of that day will be a great sound. I do not know that it will be very loud, but I know it will be very penetrating. In the mausoleum, where silence has reigned a thousand years, that voice must penetrate. In the coral cave of the deep that voice must penetrate. Millions of spirits will come through the gates of eternity, and they will come to the tombs of the earth, and they will cry : "Give us back our bodies. We gave them to you in corruption, surrender them now in incorruption." Hundreds of spirits hovering about the crags of Gettysburg, for there the bodies are buried. A hundred thousand spirits coming to Greenwood, for there the bodies are buried, waiting for the reunion of body and soul.

"All along the sea route from New York to Liverpool, at every few miles, where a steamer went down, departed spirits coming back, hovering over the wave," the preacher said. "There is where the City of Boston perished. Found at last. There is where the President perished. Steamer found at last. There is where the Central America went down. Spirits hovering ; hundreds of spirits hovering, waiting for the reunion of body and soul. Out on the prairie a spirit alights. There is where a traveller died in the snow. Crash goes Westminster Abbey, and the poets and orators come forth. Wonderful mingling of good and bad. Wilberforce, the good ; Queen Elizabeth, the bad. Crash goes the Pyramids of Egypt, and the monarchs come forth.

"I heard of a father and son, who, among others, were shipwrecked at sea. The father and the son climbed into the rigging. The father held on, but the son after awhile lost his hold in the rigging and was dashed down. The father supposed he had gone hopelessly under the wave. The next day the father was brought ashore from the rigging in an exhausted state and laid on a bed in a fisherman's hut, and after many hours had passed he came to consciousness and saw lying beside him on the same bed his boy. Oh, my friends, what a glorious thing it will be to wake up at last to find our loved ones beside us ! Coming up from the same plot in the same grave and coming up in the same morning light, the father and son alive forever ; all the loved ones have forever, nevermore to weep, nevermore to part, nevermore to die.

"May the God of peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will ; and let this brilliant scene of the morning transport our thoughts to the grander assemblage before the throne. This august assemblage is nothing compared with it—the one hundred and forty and four thousand and the 'great multitude that no man can number,' some of our best friends among them, we after a while to join the multitude. Blessed anticipation !"

A CLEVER CONJUROR.

THE *Figaro* invited a very select number of notabilities recently to be present at the first appearance in Paris of a marvellous conjuror and of a singularly complete Russian choral society. The name of the "illusioniste," as he calls himself, is Buatier de Kolta, and he is a Hungarian by birth. His tricks were all original, and perfectly incomprehensible even to the adepts assembled to criticse them. The correspondent of the *Dialy Telegraph* describes one which thoroughly puzzled all present. After spreading a newspaper on the floor he placed a chair upon it, and then asked a young lady to sit down. He threw over her a piece of silk, which barely covered her from head to foot. He then rapidly removed the drapery, and the chair was empty. As soon as the amazement of the spectators gave them time to applaud, the young lady walked on from the side, and bowed her acknowledgments. There certainly was no trap in the floor, the chair was of the ordinary kind, and the trick was done in a strong light. The lady, in fact, disappeared before the very eyes of the audience ; but so quickly was the trick done that no one present saw her escape. Dexterity could surely no further go.

STAGNATION IN THE FRENCH MARRIAGE MARKET.

AMONG the upper classes in France there is, according to the *Figaro*, a notable stagnation just now in the marriage market, the supply of marriageable girls being altogether in excess of the demand. What are the causes of this ? The *Figaro*, of course, makes the Republic responsible. Young men of good family have no longer anything to do—for they will not serve so "low" a form of Government. Besides, most Civil Service appointments are now entirely closed to Conservatives. In France unfortunately the aristocracy has not taken to trade, as in England ; while the bar and the other learned professions are overstocked. French mothers meanwhile are too wise to give their daughters to idle men, and many of them, therefore never "go off" at all. Not, however, that the young ladies themselves are free from blame. The French girl of the period is too fond of luxury and comfort, and does not care to leave the parental nest of roses for the struggles and trials of married life. When we were young, says the writer in the *Figaro*, "young folk were less calculating, and knew better how to love. We were sometimes deficient in foresight, but youth and love balanced our budgets."

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIDE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S approaching marriage is now regarded as a certainty. It is understood that the engagement took place during Miss Folsom's last visit to Washington. If Mr. Cleveland is married at the White House in June it will be the second marriage of a President during his term of office. Mr. Tyler was married while he was President, but his marriage took place in New York. The best portrait of Miss Folsom now in Washington is a large one, which hangs in the President's bedroom. Miss Folsom was very averse to giving a sitting to the photographers when she was here, and has a great horror of publicity. When she was in Washington last, a number of paragraphs were printed about her school life, which she traced to one or two of her school friends. She quarrelled with them for it. It is said that she went away to Europe so as to be out of the range of possible gossip and criticism during the engagement period. Miss Folsom's hair (says a correspondent) is soft and brown, of a shade between light and dark. It is combed well back from her full forehead and loose wave tendrils fall away from their confinement against the ivory whiteness of her face. She has violet blue eyes, a well-shaped nose and mouth and a full round chin. The warm pallor of her complexion contrasts with the deep red of her full lips, in which all her colour concentrates itself. Her shoulders are broard, and her bust and waist of classic proportions. She has finely moulded hands and feet ; not small, but well suited to her height. With one other pupil at Aurora she shared the palm of being "the beauty of the school," the other being Miss Katherine Willard, of Illinoise, who was her intimate friend though not a fellow-senior, and she is now in Germany cultivating her voice. Miss Folsom has been with her there during much of the past winter. Many of the young ladies have flowers pressed in their ablums, labelled "From the White House," these being mementoes given by her from the boxes of flowers weekly sent her by the President from his conservatories here. For her graduation last June he forwarded a particularly lavish supply. On that occasion she wore white satin, and as one of her schoolmates descrbes her, "looked more like a goddess than a woman." Her studentship has been marked by seriousness and deep religious feeling. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Chuch of Buffalo. She was deeply loved by her teachers, more for her solidity of character and amiability of disposition than for exceptionally brilliant intellectual traits, though her average of scholarship was good.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

29TH MAY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
SS. ClanMaclean	1311	Whayman	..	Beyts, Craig & Co.
" Rydal Hall	1336	D. Campbell	..	Ed. Bates & Co.
" Belgravia	3274	Boothby	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Kairos	1911	Tiddle	..	McCulloch & Co
" T. Head	1101	Smith	..	J. M. Heyn.
" Asia	2322	Craig	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Rohilla	2251	Barrett	..	P. & O. Co.
" Cleveland	1401	W. Dobinson	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Lord O'Neil	1816	J. Dunn	..	Captain.
" Hartington	1353	W. H. Hall	..	Js. Mackintosh.
" Inchmornish	1292	J. Prentice	..	Js. Mackintosh.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
29	Akola (s)	Sachan	Back from sea.
	Bangalore (s)	Baldwin	Back from sea.
	Knight Errant (s).	McGill	Cardiff, May 3.
	Clan McDonald (s	Rule	Glasgow, April 28.
30	Celtic Chief		Rio Janeiro.
	Pachumba (s)	Kendall	Kurrachee, May 27.
	Taif (s)	Schumacker.	Jeddah, May 13.
	Agra (s)	Major	Calcutta, May 5.
	Kerbella (s)	Stebbing	London, April 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
29	Chupra (s)	Stewart	Rangoon, Coast and Calcutta.
	Huzara (s)	Campbell	Kurrachi & London.
	Chittagong (s)	McDougall	Torre del Annunziata.
	Rohilla (s)	Barrett	China, &c.
	Teeling Head (s)	Smith	Belfast.
	Cairo (s)	Hayes	Hull.
	Latimer	Craves	Havre.
30	Cy. of Carthage (s)	Grieve	Liverpool.
	Inchmornish (s)	Prentice	Port Said.
	Teviotdale (s)		

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last :—

Steamer Hartington, for Dunkirk.
" Commilla, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

The steamer Dragoman entered for loading on Saturday last for Genoa and Naples.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
25	Chyebassa (s)	Wilson	London, April 15.
26	Maharani (s)	Burleigh	Rangoon, May 19.
	Nowshera (s)	Davison	Bombay, May 13.
	Old Kensington	Jones	Melbourne, March 4.
	Loch Lomond	Davis	Melbourne, April 2.

DEPARTURES.

May 25.—Ship Dunskeig. Barque Ville de Marseilles.
May 26.—Ship Steelfield.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
29	Lismore	.....	Melbourne.
27	Madura (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Clan Matheson (s)	.....	Colombo.
	Argo (s)	.....	Colombo.
	Asia (s)	.....	Rangoon.
	Ellora (s)	.....	Bombay.
	Maharaja (s)	.....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
26	Nepaul (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Lismore	.....	.....
27	Clan Matheson (s)	.....	London.
	Chilka (s)	.....	Rangoon.
	Madura (s)	.....	Bombay.
28	Umvoti (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Belgravia s—10 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull.
Rydal Hall s—5 hogsheads and 50 cases stout, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Maclean s—25 cases whisky, Barton and Co 50 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—43 packages oilman-store, confectionery &c., P C Cama ; 50 cases aniline dye, Cama Ramjee ; 150 kegs paint, A H Chandabhoy ; 17 cases lamps and 4 bundles weight, Theodor Knaust ; 7 cases hams, bacon, and cheese, Bolton and Co.

Altmore s—8 cases biscuits, Sumsoodin and Co ; 100 boxes candles, F Masotti and Co ; 50 cases candles, Lyon and Co.

Malwa s—10 cases condensed milk, Pearse and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D Balduino s—250 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee ; 125 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—25 cases vermouth, Volkart Bros.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 32 bales wool, Khimajee Veerbhan ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Clan Maclean s—150 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co 41 bales wool, H Kheldass.

Asia s—600 bales cotton, Toussaint and Boutillier ; 120 bales cotton, B and A Hormarjee ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co ; 55 cwts chillies, D Merwanjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Essex s—3,336 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co ; 8,250 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

Lord O'Neil s—364 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 20 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 195 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 6 bales hemps, G Jaithanee ; 86 bales skins and hides, Ewarth, Latham and Co ; 20 bales carpets and 2 bales silk waste, Haeem and David Reubin ; 145 cwts gum, Tejpal Khetsee ; 36 cwts Nuxvomica, D Khimjee ; 206 cwts turmeric, S Rochaldass ; 65 cwts deer horns, E Peerdina ; 14 cwts ivory, C Soomar ; 15 cwts coffee, Jumial Dosa.

Ancona s—165 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co ; 950 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co ; 15 bales skins, D Sassoon & Co ; 45 bales skin, Owen and Okell ; 27,500 lbs. tea, Raphall & Co ; 1,700, lbs. nutmegs, T Welljee ; 32 bales skins, Cassum Essa & Co.

FOR HULL.

Sahara s—10,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir & Co ; 3,997 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR ANTWERP

Rydal Hall s— 4,000 cwts wheat, WM Bell & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bengorehead s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scawfell s—35 cwts Patchouly leaves, Meiffre, Neveu & Co ; 29 bales cow yarn, T Lowjee.

FOR TRIESTE

County of Salop s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co.

Ancona s—20 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

Amphitrite s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

Lombardy s— 800 cwts myrabollams, and 880 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Lombardy s—600 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St. Bernard s—1,050 cwts ground-nuts, Wallace and Co ; 4,000 cwts poppyseed and 34 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,725 cwts linseed, Olcese and Co.

Hartington s—634 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 525 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Harrogate s—2,000 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts ground nuts, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D. Balduino s—6 cwts coffee, E. Spinner and Co.

Athabasca s—20,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 10,200 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 800 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

Dragoman s—1,895 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 550 cwts linseed, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Dragoman s—6,446 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

D. Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Uppingham s—1,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR CASTELLAWARE.

Uppingham s—20,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—100 bales cotton, C. R. Sethna ; 55 bales cotton, B. Hurdayall ; 37 bales cotton, R. Luckmondass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Medusa s—50 bales twist, S. Abraham.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—2 bales twist, T Topen.

Medusa s—450 bales twist, N B Mody & Co ; 150 bales twist, S Abraham ; 18 cwts bees, wax, L C Pinto.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 28.

Meade, Capt, Bl 8th Cavy, on furlough, from Suakim.
Jones-Vaughan, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd E York Regt, on leave, from Matheran.
Taylor, Lt, Mad R A, on leave.
Walker, Lt, Mad R A, on leave.
Butler, Capt, Bo, 3rd Q O Lt Cavy, on duty, from Nasirabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 23.

Beaver, Major, Bo R A, on leave, to Pachmari.

MAY 29.

Plowden, Col, Mad, 20th M I, on furlough, to England.
Butler, Capt, Bo, 3rd Q O Lt Cavy, on duty, to Poona.
Wylly, Capt, Mad, 8th M I, on duty, to Madras.
Tritton, Lt, Bo S C, on furlough, to England.

MAY 30.

King, Capt, Bo G I P Ry Vols, on leave, to England.
Baker, Lt, Bo R E, on duty, to Satara.
Taylor, Lt, Mad R A, from leave, to Kamptee.
Walker, Lt, Mad R A, from leave, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. Wyer, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 31st May 1886.

The rifles and carbines being urgently required for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer, it is requested that all members will return those in their possession as soon as possible.

By order,
GEO. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes ... Rs. 97 8
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) ... " 99 0
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) ... " 101 2
4½ Per Cent. of 1879(1893)(New loan) 101 2
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A. " £1 } Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B. " £1 }
Ditto Deferred Annuity " £100 }
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund " £10 150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi " £20 290

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs. 100 ⊕ Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ... Paid off
6 Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ... 100 0
6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ... 101 8
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1889) ... 102 8
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1891) ... 103 0
5 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ... 99 4
5 Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905) ... 99 4
5 Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915) ... 99 8
4½ Per Cent. of 1882 (1902) ... 95 0

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQAURE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	,, —
Dry Kiitz ,,	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ & GELDERMANN AMEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	,, —
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, —
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, —
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, —
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. —
Liebfraumilch	,, —	,, 21 0
Bernacastelor-Roseuberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, — 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	,, —
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	,, —
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	,, —
Very fine ,, ,,	,, 27 0	,, —
Most particular reserved old red Port.	,, 38 0	,, —
CLARETS.		
From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	,, —
From Messrs H. & G. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	,, 10 8	,, —
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	,, —
Lse Cabocel	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 16 0	,, —
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	,, —
Chateau Li Roc St Estephe	,, 21 0	,, —
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	,, —
Chateau Marvesia	,, 27 0	,, —
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	,, —
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	,, —
CLARETS.—Continued.		
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	,, —
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	,, —
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
arlovitz	,, 12 0	,, —
BRANDY	Per 1 doz.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Chamnagne { M. & } Red Bars { Sasnn }	,, 24 0	
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky *****	,, 24 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, —
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, —
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	,, —
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	,, —
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	,, —
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. —
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	,, —
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	,, —
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	,, —
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	,, —
Do. Cheese in tins from lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 12
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From L. GRADLER AND HARTWIG GATHA.	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausage)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. —
Metwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, —
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, —
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	,, 1 4	,, 0 —
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, —
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, —
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, —
ated do. do.	,, 1 2	,, —
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, —	,, 0 12
French Beans	,, —	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, —	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, —	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, —	,, 0 0
Pease for Soup	,, —	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or refer ce for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.
AUG. M. MISRAHI,
Commission Agent in Diamonds Pearls, and Precious Stones.
PARIS, 9 rue de Cheteaudun. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING, ENGLAND.

MR. NORTHCOTT, M. A., L. L. M., Wrangler and Classical Scho ar of Caius College, Cambridge, GIVES PRIVATE TUITION to CANDIDATES for the Army.
Recent successes (list below):—
Reference is allowed to the following officers in India:—General Carnegy, Colonel Hadow, Colonel Tweddell, Colonel Skinner; and in England, to General Francis, R. A., and Colonel Prendergast Walsh, Conservative Club, St. James's, late Commanding the Troops in Kattywar, Bombay, whose sons are now with Mr. Northcott.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.
September, 1885.
TWO SENT UP. BOTH PASSED.
*Lieut. ESSELL .. .. East Kent Regt.
*Lieut. SHERWIN .. .. Somersetshire Regt.
*Lieut. GRAY, March, 1886.. Lancashire Fusiliers
WOOLWICH.
December, 1885.
FOUR SENT UP. THREE PASSED.

Name	Place
*Mr. Greer	First
*Mr. Dick	33rd
*Hon. M. Ward	50th.

FOR SANDHURST.
December, 1885.
TEN SENT UP. ALL PASSED.
*Mr. H. Tweddell, * Mr. A. Creagh, *Mr. E. A. Stanton, Mr. R. B. de Chair, Mr. H. A. Hill, * Mr. E. E. Bedder, *Mr. R. S. Cotterill, * Mr. Wilmot, * Mr. Skinner, *Mr. North.
*All these passed at their FIRST TRIAL.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
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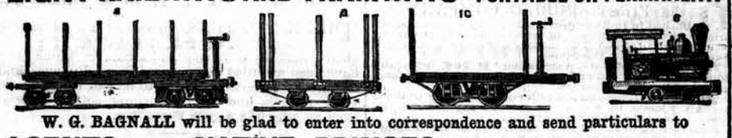

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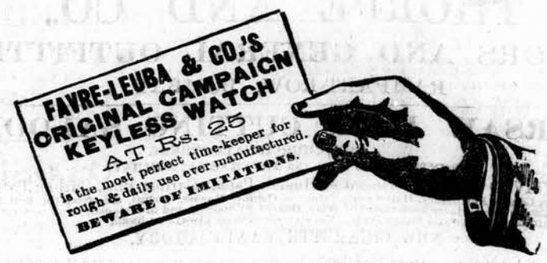
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